

Randolph, Helen F.

Box 3
File 12

COHIST

(1)

KNOX COUNTY

KNOX COUNTY

BARBOURSVILLE, the county seat, was established in 1812.

POST-OFFICES IN 1874

(Spelling of names follows that used in 1874)

BARBOURSVILLE

Indian Creek

Brafford's Store

Lynn Camp

Bryant's Store

Swan Pond

Flat Lick

(COUNTY SEAT LISTED IN 1874 IN CAPITALS)

Randolph, Helen F.

KNOX COUNTY

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COHIST
①

(The 41st erected in the state, was formed in 1799, out of Lincoln county)

(Lewis Collins' History of Kentucky, Vol. II - p. 455 - 1874)

* (BARBOURVILLE is the county seat)

* WATER SUPPLY. North Fork of Cumberland River crosses the county,

its largest tributaries being Richland, Breeshey and Stinking Creeks.

The natural water and drainage system thus supplied is augmented by many springs.

* ("Kentucky Resources and Industries," pp. 269, 270 -
State Geologic Co, Frankfort, Ky.)
(County maps, Louisville & Nashville R.R.)

KNOX COUNTY, in the southeastern part of the State in the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field, is bounded on the N. by Laurel and Clay, on the S. and E. by Bell and on the W. by Whitley County; is 230 m. SW. of Ashland, 206 m. S. of Covington, 182 m. SE. of Louisville and 141 m. SE. of Frankfort; elevations to 2000 ft.; 356 sq. m. (227,840 acres); 47th in size. Population is 26,266, a density of 73.8, compared to the State average of 65.1, an increase of 8894 persons, or 51.2 percent from 1900 to 1930; ranks 23rd in population and 20th in population density. Population is classified as rural, except for Corbin, a third class city with a population of 8036, of whom however only 1735 reside in Knox County due to the fact that the greater portion of this city is contained in Whitley County. The rural population is divided into 15,502 rural-farm and 9029 rural non-farm. There are 595 Negroes, a decrease of 159, or 21.1 percent, since 1900; 20 foreign born white persons; 11,836 of citizenship age, or 45.1 percent of the population; 6368, or 24.2 percent of school age, 7 to 15 years inclusive; 913, or 3.5 percent, aged 65 years, or older.

Barbourville (975 alt., 2380 pop.), the county seat, is a fourth class city. Its water supply comes from deep wells and is pumped to a 160,000 gallon capacity tank, where it is filtered through sand and gravel and then chemically treated. With motorized fire fighting apparatus, a full time fire department provides adequate fire protection, while the public safety is guarded by an efficient police force. The city has open storm sewers flowing into Cumberland River, these sewers also being used for disposal of sewage, although some residences have septic tanks.

STATISTICS: The assessed valuation of all taxable property is \$ _____, or \$ _____ per capita, and the taxable value of all land improvements was \$ _____. Tax rates in the county are as follows: State 5¢,

county 70¢, and poll \$1.50. Barbourville has a poll tax of _____. The county has a bonded debt of \$210,000, a floating debt of \$55,750 and a balance of \$34,269.24 in a sinking fund.

Automobiles licensed in 1936 numbered _____, with an average value of \$ _____. There are 59.2 m. of State maintained roads, of which 17.9 m. are of reinforced concrete, 11.2 m. of rock asphalt, 2.9 m. of grade and drain and 27.2 m. of black top construction; 176 m. of improved and unimproved county roads; principal highways are U. S. 25 and State Roads 11 and 6.

There are _____ banks in the county, located at Barbourville, with roral deposits of \$ _____. Building and loan deposits amount to \$ _____.

County institutions consist of a court house, jail and poor farm. The poor farm, consisting of three frame buildings, houses 14 inmates, reported to be well cared for. The central part of the present court house, a two story brick building, was built in 1873 and N. and S. wings to the structure were added in 1912. The jail, a two-story brick building, was erected in 1900. Under an approved WPA project it is contemplated to construct a new court house and jail.

✓ TOPOGRAPHY: Knox County, drained by the N. Fork of Cumberland River and its local tributaries, the largest being Brushy, Stinking and Richland Creeks, exhibits a maturely dissected dendritic drainage pattern. Barbourville, situated in a broad meander of the Cumberland and with an elevation of 975 ft., is surrounded by a maze of winding, forested ridges, which rise in the southern and eastern portions of the county to 2000 ft. The valley bottoms are narrow and meandering. Along and close to the Cumberland River these "mountain" lowlands are considerably alluviated. The DeKalb shale loam has the most extensive distribution of any soil in the area. The soils of

the northwestern section, comprising about one-quarter of the county's area are subject to severe sheet erosion with occasional gullies and the remaining area is subject to slight sheet erosion with occasional gullies.

NATURAL RESOURCES include principally minerals and timber, although good farming areas are to be found in the bottom lands along the various streams. The most important mineral resource is bituminous coal. There is also a considerable amount of cannel coal present and oil and gas has been produced in commercial quantities for many years. The oil comes chiefly from three coal measure sands known as "Wages", "Jones" and "Epperson", while natural gas is secured from these formations and from the underlying "Big Lime" and "Big Injun" (Mississippian) sands. Residual clays and clay shales in the county, as well as the transported clays along the Cumberland River, are suitable for brick making.

There is a very good stand of second growth timber in Knox County, with oak and hickory predominating. There are 56,891 acres of the farm land, or 25 percent of the total area, is woodland, while it is estimated that the county's total timber acreage covers more than 53 percent of the total area. AGRICULTURE engages 3873 persons, or 51.7 percent of those gainfully employed on 3579 farms, covering 158,248 acres, or 69.5 percent of the total area, with an average size of 44.2 acres per farm. Total value of farm lands and buildings is \$2,886,878, with an average value of \$807 per farm and \$18.24 per acre. There are 1663 farms operated by full owners, 528 by part owners, 1 by a manager and 1387 by tenants, of whom 397 are share croppers. A total of 82,429 acres, or 36.2 percent of the county's area, is available for crops, including 25,381 acres of plowable pasture; 14305 acres are woodland pasture; 9342 acres, other pasture; 42,586 acres, woodland not pastured; 9586 acres, all other farm land. All pasture land, including plowable and woodland pasture, totals 49,028 acres, or 21.5 percent of the county's area.

Corn is the principal crop, with 27,294 acres producing 452,836 bushels in 1934; in potatoes, the second most important crop, the county ranked 5th in the State, with 1076 acres planted in Irish potatoes producing 68,400 bushels and 466 acres in sweet potatoes, 40,016 bushels; wheat threshed on 89 acres, 691 bushels; oats threshed on 11 acres, 61 bushels; oats unthreshed on 473 acres; tobacco on 90 acres, 46,391 pounds; hay for forage on 8046 acres, 7462 tons. Fine fruit is produced on a few farms.

There are 8821 cattle in the county, an increase of 47.4 percent from 1929 to 1934; 6142 hogs and pigs, an increase of 33.5 percent; 652 horses and colts; 2481 mules and mule coats; 1503 sheep and lambs. Of the cattle 5356 are cows and heifers.

INDUSTRY, other than agriculture, engages 853 persons, or 11.1 percent of those gainfully employed, in mining and of these, all but two are in coal mining; 678, or 8.8 percent, in manufacturing; 231 proprietors and 141 employees in retail trade; 20 employees in wholesale trade; 69 proprietors and 44 employees in service establishments.

It is estimated that there are 88 active coal mines in the county, which in 1934 produced 450,096 tons, valued at \$706,000, and giving the county a ranking of 13th in the State in this product. With a few exceptions, manufacturing is confined to Barbourville and vicinity, the principal industries of this classification being devoted to the manufacture of golf shaft handles, broom handles, canes, staves and other wood products. One plant does a large export as well as domestic business, especially in hickory golf shafts. There are also two canneries, and several sawmills. The City of Barbourville enjoys a wide trade area, as does the City of Corbin, although the latter's trade is mostly in Whitley County. There are 234 retail stores in the county with total net sales of \$1,585,000 and total payrolls of \$91,000; 4 wholesale establishments with total net sales of \$425,000 and a total payroll of \$28,000; 67 ser-

vice establishments with total net sales of \$64,000 and a total payroll of \$24,000. Electric light and power is furnished to Barbourville and a few rural users by the Kentucky-West Virginia Utilities Company.

TRANSPORTATION: The Cincinnati, Knoxville and Atlanta Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad crosses the county, with Barbourville as its most important station and also serving as a junction point for the Manchester Branch of the above railroad, the branch terminating at Manchester, county seat of Clay County. Barbourville is connected with all principal towns to

the east and west by bus and truck lines, operating on U. S. Highway #25. ✓
HEALTH conditions in the county are regarded as good and its death rates ✓
for all causes and for all significant diseases, except pellagra, are considerably lower than those for the State. The death rate from all causes dropped from 132 per 10,000 persons in 1912 to 84 in 1933 compared to the State average of 129 in 1912 and 108 in 1933. Tuberculosis death rate was 17.69 in 1912 and 7.54 in 1933, State 20.56 in 1912 and 8.59 in 1933; typhoid 2.15 in 1912 and .75 in 1933, State 3.32 in 1912 and 1.2 in 1933; pellagra 3.87 in 1912 and 1.50 in 1933, State .49 in 1912 and .48 in 1933; diarrhea and dysentery 11.18 in 1912 and 4.25 in 1933, State 6.45 in 1912 and 5.26 in 1933. No deaths from malaria and poliomyelitis are shown for these years in the county.

✓ The county has a full time health unit. There is a hospital in Barbourville with a capacity of 10 beds. Cases not treated locally are sent to either Louisville or Lexington. ✓

EDUCATION: (to be supplied later)

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RECREATION: In addition to two school gymnasiums and the various school playgrounds, recreational opportunities are offered at Dishman Springs, a summer resort, 6 m. NW. of Barbourville, and at the Dr. Thomas Walker Memorial Park, 6.2 m. SW. of Barbourville. Dishman Springs has a mountain lake, ideal for fishing, swimming and canoeing. A hotel and cottages at the resort enable tourists to enjoy the mineral waters and lake. The Walker Memorial Park is said to be the site of the first house erected in the territory which is now Kentucky.

PUBLIC WORKS activity is confined to WPA projects, including a city hall building at Barbourville, repairing and construction of schools and roads, community sanitation, adult education and a sewing center. Planned projects include additional road construction and repairs, repairs to schools and the construction of a county court house and jail.

PUBLICATIONS: One newspaper, The Mountain Advocate, is published weekly at

Barbourville, with a circulation of 1354. The county is also served by a semi-weekly, The Times Tribune, at Corbin, which has a circulation of 2986. ANNUAL EVENTS, other than generally observed holidays, are a county agricultural fair and a May Day celebration. The fair is held for three days in the early part of September and prizes are awarded for the best exhibits. The May Day is held on or about May 10th. Announcement is made at the exercises held on this day of the winner of a contest held to select a young woman as "Miss Barbourville".

POINTS OF INTEREST include the Dr. Walker Memorial Park, the old Woodson mansion, the Old Office Building in Barbourville, the Minton Hickory Mountain Stables and the coal mines of Knox County.

The park, 6 m. SW. of Barbourville, was named in honor of Dr. Thomas Walker, first white man recorded to have visited and explored in Kentucky, and it is claimed that here Dr. Walker in 1750 erected the first dwelling, a log cabin, in Kentucky. A replica of this cabin, 8 feet by 12 feet in size, is to be seen in the park.

An old Knox County mansion, built in 1830 by Jefferson Woodson, son of a Revolutionary War veteran, and now the residence of Mrs. Norah Smith, is said to be the oldest brick house still standing in Southeastern Kentucky. It is situated 2 m. from Flat Lick, facing Boone Trace, which was blazed by Daniel Boone in 1775, and the old Wilderness Turnpike, opened to traffic in 1796. Because of its location it has offered its hospitality to many distinguished visitors. During the Civil War, Gen. George W. Morgan, Union commander, made his headquarters in the house. He returned several years after the war to the mansion to recuperate from a leg fracture, as the guest of Col. Oliver P. Ely, then residing there. The Louisville and Nashville Railway was built past the house in 1888 and it is related that Mrs. Ely would have her Negro servants stop a train, whenever she decided to take a trip.

The Old Office Building, which is on Liberty Street in Barbourville, was erected in 1846 and at one time was used by Samuel Miller and Silas Woodson. Afterwards the former became a member of the Supreme Court and the latter Governor of Missouri.

Visitors are welcomed by appointment at the Minton Hiskory Mountain Stables, 2 m. S. of Barbourville, where saddle and show horses are trained. Several coal mines are located 8 m. S. of Barbourville and may be visited at any time without a special permit.

HISTORY: Knox County, the 41st formed, was established in 1799, being carved from a portion of Lincoln County and named in honor of General Henry Knox, distinguished American officer in the Revolutionary War. Its boundaries were established as:-----all that portion of Harlan W. of a straight line from the mouth of Straight creek to the Cumberland Gap, be, and the same is hereby added to the county of Knox." Original boundaries set forth as follows:

"-----all that part of Lincoln-----beginning where the Pulaski line strikes the Tennessee line and with said Tennessee line E. to the top of Cumberland mountain; thence along said mountain to the line of Madison county, and with the same to a point due E. of the mouth of the branch of the Ky. river that the wilderness road goes down; thence up the said branch to said road; thence with said road to the aforesaid Madison line, and with same to the head of Rockcastle river and down said river to the Pulaski line, and with Pulaski line to the beginning, shall be-----Knox county.

Among the county's residents who have achieved State and national eminence are the following:

Joseph Eve, b. _____, d. _____; appointed by President Harrison in 1841 as Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas.

Green Adams, b. _____, d. _____; Representative in Congress, 1847-49, 1859-61; appointed by President Lincoln as 6th Auditor of the U. S.

Treasury.

Silas B. Woodson, b. _____, d 1896; Governor of Missouri, 1872-75;
James D. Black, b. 1849, d. _____; Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, 1915-____;
Governor of Kentucky from May to December, _____, when Governor Stanley
resigned to go to U. S. Senate; defeated for re-election in _____.

Flem D. Sampson, b. 1875 at London, Ky., Judge of 34th Judicial District
of Kentucky, 1911; re-elected in 1915 for 6-year term; member of Kentucky Court
of Appeals; Chief Justice, Kentucky Court of Appeals, 1923-____; Governor of
Kentucky, 1927-1931.

John M. Robsion, b. 1873 in Bracken County; elected Representative in
Congress in _____, resigning in 1930 to succeed Senator Sacket;
re-elected to U. S. Senate in 1931 for a _____-year term.

KNOX COUNTY

KNOX COUNTY, former in 1799 out of Lincoln county, lies on both sides of the Cumberland river; is named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox. (b) Act approved Jan. 27, 1838, adding a portion of Harlan to Knox county: "-----that all that portion of Harlan W. of a straight line from the mouth of Straight creek to the Cumberland Gap, be, and the same is hereby added to the county of Knox." (c) Original boundaries set forth as follows: "-----all that part of Lincoln-----beginning where the Pulaski line strikes the Tennessee line and with said Tennessee line E. to the top of Cumberland mountain; thence along said mountain to the line of Madison county, and with the same to a point due E. of the mouth of the branch of the Ky. river that the wilderness road goes down; thence up the said branch to said road; thence with said road to the aforesaid Madison line, and with same to the head of Rockcastle river and down said river to the Pulaski line, and with Pulaski line to the beginning, shall be-----Knox county. (d)

KNOX COUNTY HISTORY

This territory in southeastern Kentucky, now called Knox County, was in 1738 part of Augusta County Virginia. In 1769 Botetourte County was taken from Augusta County and Fincastle County was taken from Botetourte in 1772. Kentucky County was taken from Fincastle in 1776. Later Kentucky County was divided into three counties, Lincoln, Fayette, and Jefferson. In 1792 when Kentucky was made a state, it contained nine counties which had been counties in Virginia. Knox County was taken from Lincoln County in 1799 by an act of the General Assembly,

*Calhoun
H - p-415
(14)*

said act to take effect the first Monday in June 1800. At that time Knox was bounded as follows: beginning where the Pulaski line strikes the Tennessee line east to the top of Cumberland Mountain, thence along said mountain to the line of Madison County, and with the same to a point due east of the mouth of the branch of Kentucky River that the Wilderness road goes down, thence up said branch to the said road to the aforesaid Madison line and with the same to the head of Rookcastle River, and down said river to the Pulaski line and with the Pulaski line to the beginning.

See if subsequent changes in boundary
Henry

Bills act for
(14)

The county was named for Colonel James Knox, a Major in the Revolutionary War. He was called a Long Hunter because of his long hunting trips into Kentucky. At the time Knox County was named he was a Senator in the State Legislature from Lincoln County.

See Calhoun p. 415 (14)

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As early as 1793 there were settlements on Poplar Creek, Flat Lick and Watt's Creeks, the latter in what is now Whitley County.

Previous information

At the house of John Logan, jr. on the 23rd day of June 1800, the ninth year of this Commonwealth, it being the place appointed by an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky for holding the first court at and for Knox County. A commission of the Peace from his Excellency James Garrard, Governor of Kentucky, directed to James Mahan, George Britttian, John Reddick, John Ballinger, and Jonathan McNeal, Gentlemen Esquires, was produced and read there upon, pursuant to the said commission, James Mahan administered the Oaths of Office and of Fidelity to George Britttian, John Reddick, John Ballinger and Jonathan McNeal. The John Ballinger administered the Oath of Office and of Fidelity to James Mahan. These were the first Justices of Peace of Knox County.

Alexander Goodwin produced a commission from James Garrard, governor, bearing date October 21, 1799, appointing him sheriff of Knox County. He then took the Oath of Office as the law directs.

The sheriff then opened the first court for Knox County in the name of the Commonwealth. The court being thus constituted, they proceeded to elect a clerk and Richard Ballinger was appointed clerk.

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Other first officers of the county were John Ballinger, surveyor, George Brittian, tax assessor, and Thomas Goodin, cornner.

The court ordered the county laid off in four constable districts and constables appointed for each. John Alsap, Isaac Comstock, John Eudson, and John Eaton were appointed constables for said districts.

Barbours v. Est - 1812
(10)

On a motion for fixing the seat of Justice in this county, James Barbours came into court (Oct. 1800) and offered to give to the county two acres of land for a Public Square and thirty-six acres to be laid off in a town around the said square in convenient lots and tracts and to be sold. Half of the money which shall arise from the sale of said lots he will make a gift of to the court for the use of the county, the other half he reserves to himself. The court is to direct the laying off of the town on his lands at or near the mouth of Richland Creek provided the court shall fix the seat of Justice at this said place and establish a town thereon. The court unanimously accepted the proposal and ordered that the seat of Justice be fixed on the before mentioned land. John Logan, James Mahan, John Reddick, John Ballinger, James Johnson, Josiah Collins and Richard Bellinger were appointed commissioners to lay off said town. A report and plan of the town was presented to the court in January 1801.

Leaves no References - unless checked -
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The first jail in the county was built in 1801 by David and Thomas Dewees. This was a two story building of hewn logs on a twelve feet square foundation. The cost was two hundred dollars (\$200).

Knox County's first Court House was built in 1802 by Thomas Dewees and for which he was paid two hundred and fifty dollars, (\$250).

It was built (according to a plan drawn up by the court. Richard Ballinger was appointed to superintend the building of said Court House and to direct the builders.

Court was first held in the Court House on the third day of January 1803 and was presided over by George Brittan, John Reddick and Alexander Stewart, Justices.

④ Until 1851 court was held by Justices or Magistrates of Knox County,, a majority of whom had to be present. The justices began to feel the need of a superior officer. In May 1845, a committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the court. Silas Woodson, Samuel F. Miller and James Ballinger were the men on the committee. One of the rules concerned the selection of a presiding officer, to be termed president, whose duty it was to preserve order, take the vote on all questions arising in court, announce all conclusions

Presiding officer, a
Moderator
date
announced
(H)

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Thank you for the
proof of
Pozue
wrote to
J. H.

of said court and direct the clerk to enter up all fines and make all
Orders passed by the court. Under this rule James H. Pozue was appoint-
ed President of said Court.

At the present time there are eight magistrates' courts in Knox
County with a Magistrate for each. These are the lowest courts in
the county. Next comes county court with a judge presiding and over
this is the circuit court and a circuit judge.

② *opt* this statement, with *char. in p. 4 - is obscure*
Prior to 1851 court was held by magistrates or justices but in that *as to chronological arrangement*
year the people elected the county officials for the first time and a
county judge was elected to preside over county court instead of the
justices and their president.

Before 1851, all county officers were recommended by the court to the
governor of the state and appointed by him.

The governmental set up in Kentucky was patterned after Virginia which
was copied from England.

Buckingham ①

Knox co., Ky.

Lexington Research

Name, Formation.

101

Knox county, the 41st erected in the state, was formed in 1799, out of Lincoln county. It was named after Gen. Henry Knox, an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Geography, Topography.

110, 120

Knox county is situated in the southeastern part of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field. It contains about 356 square miles. This county is drained by the North Fork of the Cumberland River and its local tributaries, the largest of which are Brushy, Stinking, and Richland creeks. It exhibits a maturely dissected dendritic drainage pattern. Barbourville, the county seat, situated in a broad meander of the Cumberland, with an elevation of nine hundred and seventy-five feet, is surrounded by a maze of winding forested ridges which rise, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the county, up to two thousand feet. The valley bottoms are narrow, meandering. Along and close to the Cumberland river these "mountain" lowlands are considerable alluviated.

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Knox co., Ky.

Lexington Research
(Wm. Archdeacon)

Knox co.
S-160

The most important mineral resource of Knox county is bituminous coal, but a considerable amount of cannel coal is present. The principal coal seams in Knox county are the following: Straight Creek; Blue Gem, Jellico, Dean or No. 4. Oil and gas in commercial quantities have been produced from Knox county ~~since~~ for many years, the oil chiefly coming from the three coal measure sands (1) "Wages", (2) "Jones" (3) "Epperson". Natural gas is secured from these formations and from the underlying "Big Lino" and "Big Injun" sands (Mississippian). Residual clays and clay shale suitable for brick making occur, and some transportation clays along the Cumberland River might also be used for this purpose.

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CUMISI

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stuart Carey

In 1837 a small tract of land being one-half acre was sold by Isaac Gibson of Knox County to the elders and deacons belonging to Clear Creek Church, for the sum of two dollars (\$2.00).

In the year of 1818 a deed from Richard Henderson was made to Peter Engal, Thomas Tuggle, and Joseph Eve for a contratt or certain tract of land within the city limits of Barbourville which is now on the West side of College Street directly in front of Stevenson Hall. This tract of land, being one-half acre was deeded to above said trustees and their successors forever for the purpose of a grave yard and a meeting house.

Cumberland Baptist Church was founded in 1810. This Church was located six miles south of Barbourville on the Cumberland River. This chruch was used up until 1897 and then it was torn down.

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CONFIDENTIAL
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Barbourville, Knox Co., Ky

Stuart Carey

Old Churches

August 28, 1843 the congregation of Christ, a society of Christians congregated in the town of Barbourville, having produced satisfactory evidence to this court that they had selected William Ward, Peter Wilson, John Pague, and Frank Ballinger as their trustees and they intended to build in said town or vicinity a house of worship.

In the year of 1827 at the rear of the place where J. M. Robsion's house now stands on High Street in Barbourville the first church was built. The land was given for this purpose by Silas Woodson (afterwards Governor of Missouri). The church was for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. According to the rules and discipline which from the time said may be agreed upon and adopted by the ministers and preachers of said church, and at their general conferences authorized by the said general conferences preach and expound God's Holy Word.

March 10, 1828, David Miller of this county sold to Richard Henderson, Harris H. Hopper, and James T. Smith, trustees of the Church of Liberty, a certain tract of land or parcel of land for the benefit of said church of Liberty supposed to be one acre of land, and some more or some less for the consideration of one dollar. This tract of land is located on what is now known as Brush Creek.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Annual Events.

Annual meeting of U. C. E. A., Upper Cumberland Education Association, which is held the 10th of October. Union College and the people of Barbourville are hosts to the membership of the Association and the visiting educators. President John O. Gross of Union College is President of the Association.

✓ The Annual May Festival, held during the month of May. This is the annual event sponsored by the Juniors Study Club, held on Union College Campus. The proceeds taken during the entertainment are used to feed the under-nourished children of Barbourville High School.

✓ The Knox County Fair, is held the first week in September of each year at the Knox County Fair Grounds. The programs and premiums reveal much interest in the exhibit of various kinds, which are to be the best in the county. Taking in the home, farm, work, and many others, all of which are highly competitive.

✓ The Annual Dahlia Show is held each year during the month of October, sponsored by the Garden Study Club of Barbourville. This exhibition is usually held in Union College Gymnasium. Eight Kentucky counties: Knox, Bell, Harlan, Laurel, Whitley, Clay, Rockcastle, and McCreary comprise the original plan, but dahlias have been shown from Madison and other counties.

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Annual Parent-Teachers Association Community Dinner, December 6th.

This organization consists of teachers and parents whose children attend Barbourville High School, who work for the improvement of the school.

Institute of Public Affairs. February 25. This is a young organization, organized for only three years. They include civic leaders, newspaper editors, school officials, and prominent citizens of Harlan, Bell, Clay, Laurel, Whitley, and Knox counties. Sponsored by the Upper Cumberland Schoolmasters Club and Union College, the institute has for the past three years brought together prominent citizens of Southeastern Kentucky to study the social, religious, and economic problems of the mountain people.

Reference Source:

Mr. H. R. Chandler, Editor, The Mountain Advocate, Barbourville, Ky.

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Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Reference sources:

Mr. John Turner, Old resident of this county, Barbourville, Ky.

Miss Mae Steely, Drama Teacher, Barbourville, Ky.

Mrs. Costella, one of the oldest residents of this county, Barbourville, Ky.

To go even back of the time of the Indians, there are many mounds, earthworks, and relics found scattered over these valleys that give evidence of a much older and advanced race than the red-man. Some race, further along in the arts of civilization, was extinct and forgotten when the Indians came upon the scene. Of them we know nothing beyond fabled story, and certain curious records and antique remains.

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Barbourville, Knox^h co., Ky.

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Stewart Carey

Indians.

220

In common with the greater part of Ky., no particular tribe of Indians made their home in the vicinity of what is now Barbourville. It is thought that the Shawnees, Wabash, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Chichasauias all hunted through this region. Tribal wars had driven the Shawnees N. of the Ohio River, where were also the Wabash Indians. The Chichasauias, Cherokees and Choctaws lived in the Tennessee valley on the S.

In those early days, in what is now Knox co., there was an abundance of such wild game as buffalo, bear and deer. The several tribes of Indians came here to hunt, and the warriors of hostile bands often met and fought hereabouts.

Archaeology.

210

To go even back of the time of the Indians, there are many mounds, earthworks, and relics found scattered over these valleys that give evidence of a much older and advanced race than the red-man. Some race, further along in the arts of civilization, was extinct and forgotten when the Indians came upon the scene. Of them we know nothing beyond fabled story, and certain curious records and antique remains.

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky

Stewart Carey

Mr. George Owens, Knox St., Barbourville, has a splendid collection of Indian relics and objects of archaeological interest on display at his home. This exhibit is mounted and displayed in glass cases, and shows material from many mounds and graves of S. E. Ky. Included are arrow flints, pipes, tomahawks, beads, bone objects, and some fossil remains.

Paleontology.

150

While some fossil evidences of pre-historic animal and plant life have been found near here, no definite search or study has been made to date.

Ethnology.

270

Knox co. was originally settled by people of pure Anglo-Saxon descent. The population of Barbourville and Knox today is 90% of that pure strain, with a few families of Jews and a negro population descended from early slaves. This negro element has shown considerable increase in the last several years.

Bibliography:

History of Kentucky. Smith. edition not given.

Reference source:

Mr. George Owens, Knox St., Barbourville, Ky.

not ed

Ethnology.

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COHISTO
① S-2
K.B.

Knox co. was originally settled by people of pure Anglo-Saxon descent. The population of Barbourville and Knox today is 90% of that pure strain, with a few families of Jews and a negro population descended from early slaves. This negro element has shown considerable increase in the last several years.

Bibliography:

History of Kentucky. Smith. edition not given.

Reference source:

Mr. George Owens, Knox St., Barbourville, Ky.

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Federal Buildings.

613

Post Office. The first post office on record in Barbourville was that of 1850, located in the rear of the store of Mr. W. B. Anderson, corner of N. Main St. and Court Square. Mr. Anderson was postmaster.

In 1870, under Mr. W. F. Costello as postmaster, the post office was located in a store building on the W. side of Court Square.

In 1874 Mr. J. T. Gibson was postmaster, in a small frame building located on the corner of High and N. Main Sts.

In 1882 the post office was still in the same building with Mr. J. T. Pitzer as postmaster.

In 1886, with Mrs. Lue Ward as postmistress, the post office was in a small frame store building on Knox St.

In 1900 the post office was located on the W. side of Court Square, in a three-story brick building, with Mrs. Rebecca Green as postmistress. This building served until 1921.

In 1921 the building now used was erected, the first in Barbourville built as a Federal Building especially for use as a post office. Located on Dishman St., this is a brick building, with cut stone corners. Mr. G. W. Tye is the present postmaster.

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State Buildings.

614

Ky. State Armory. The Armory used by the Barbourville units of the Ky. National Guard is located on Depot St. This is a large two-story affair, with a hardwood floor used for drilling in the upper story. The building was purchased and remodeled by the State in 1929. This is the headquarters of Company "C", 149th Infantry, under Captain Ben Herndon, and of the 38th Medical Detachment, under Captain Parker, M. D.

County Buildings.

615

Court House. Barbourville's first court house was a two-room log structure, erected in 1812. One room was used for county court, the other for circuit court.

In 1850 the log affair was torn down and a two-room brick building built. This served for almost 25 years.

In 1873 the central part of the present two-story brick court house was constructed, and in 1912 the N. and S. wings were added.

County Jails. In 1850 the county jail was a small building on Court Square, constructed on rock and logs.

In 1900 the present jail, located on the W. side of Court Square was built. This is a two-story brick building.

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

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City Buildings.

616

Barbourville has no city buildings now in use, but a city hall is now being constructed with WPA funds. This is being built on Dishman St., at the rear of the post office.

Reference Sources:

Capt. Ben Herndon, Ky. National Guard, Barbourville.

Mrs. W. F. Costello, Barbourville,

①
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Mr. Stewart Carey,
Field Writer.

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Hotels. Barbourville has two hotels, the Faulkner and the Blackstone, both of which are located on US 25 E.

The Faulkner Hotel, E., is suitable for the tourist, business man, or anyone wanting a quiet place with splendid service and accommodations. It is located on US 25 E; after entering the city limits of Barbourville it is one half mile to site of the hotel. A large electric sign across the highway advertises the hotel, which sits one hundred yards back from the highway.

Rates are very reasonable, with rooms .55¢ \$1.00 and \$1.50, with tub or shower bath. The hotel furnishes free garages and also plenty of free parking space.

There are forty rooms, well furnished and heated by steam. Special rates are made for persons who desire to stay by the week or month. The Hotel is furnished with hot and cold running water and is listed as a grade A hotel by the State Board of Health of Kentucky. ~~"Old Kentucky Hospitality"~~. ~~"Home away from Home."~~ Free tickets to the local theater are given to guests of the hotel.

The Blackstone Hotel, E., is located on US 25 E. in the center of Barbourville. It has twenty-two rooms nicely furnished, and is steam-heated. Rates:- Meals .50¢; rooms .50¢, \$1.00, \$1.50 each with tub or shower bath. There is parking space on the street in front of the hotel.

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Tourist Camps. Asher's Tourist Camp is one mile north of Barbourville on US 25 E. It has five cabins, four of which are single cabins with one double bed in each, and one double cabin with two double beds in it. Rates are \$1.00 per single cabin and \$2.00 per double cabin. In connection is a cafe with a dance hall which features an orchestra each Friday night. There is plenty of free parking space but no garages.

Boarding Houses. There are two boarding houses in Barbourville, The Mitchell Tourist Home and The Dixie Inn. The Mitchell Tourist Home is located on Knox St. in Barbourville, one block from US 25 E. It has twelve rooms, well furnished with hot and cold running water and plenty of free parking space but no garages. Rates: Meals .50¢, rooms .50¢.

The Dixie Inn is a small boarding house with five rooms located on US 25 E. in Barbourville. It has hot and cold water and is heated with gas. Plenty of free parking space but no garages. Rates: Meals .50¢ each, rooms .50¢. Special rates are made for persons who want to stay by the week or month.

Reference sources:

Mr. Charles R. Mitchell, Manager, Faulkner Hotel.
Mr. A. B. Johnson, Manager, Blackstone Hotel.
Mrs. A. J. Mitchell, Operator, Mitchell's Tourist Home.
Mr. W. T. Stewart, Manager, Asher's Tourist Camp.
Mrs. John Hurd, Manager, The Dixie Inn.
--- all of Barbourville, Ky.

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Dishman Springs Hotel, and Lake.

510, 693

✓ This summer resort is 6 mi. N. W. of Barbourville, and may be reached by a good paved road.

This mountain lake is ideal for fishing, swimming, and canoeing. Guests of the near-by Dishman Springs Hotel are privileged to use the lake without additional charge; others are charged a fee of 15¢ for swimming, and 25¢ per hour for canoes.

Dishman Spring Hotel, located in a pine grove near the lake, has 14 rooms, with bath, and hot and cold water. Rates for room and meals are \$2.50 per day, including privilege of use of lake for fishing, swimming, and canoeing. The Hotel also operates six cottages in connection with hotel proper, three with 6 and three with 4 rooms, all having screened-in porch. Cottages have hot and cold water, and rates vary according to the number of persons. Two tennis courts and a playground for ball games are available to guests. Electric current is furnished by a private power-plant.

Dishman Springs Hotel opens for the season on June 15 and closes September 1. Mrs Pattie Dishman is owner and manager.

Reference source:

Mrs. Pattie Dishman, Barbourville, Ky.

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All Possibly Topic 665

Libraries.

✓ The Library of Union College, Barbourville, has approximately 11,000 volumes, many dealing with topics connected with Kentucky history. Three full-time librarians are on duty during library hours. The Library is open to the public, under the same regulations as those governing its use by students of Union College. Outstanding reference sources dealing with Kentucky history found in the Union College Library are:

History of Kentucky. Williams.

Life of the Hills of Kentucky. Barton.

History of Kentucky. Volumes, I and II. Collins.

History of Kentucky. Volume I. Temple Bodley.

History of Kentucky. Volume II. Samuel M. Wilson.

History of Kentucky. Volumes III and IV. Biographical.

History of Kentucky. Volumes I, II, III, IV and V. William Cornelly.

Kentucky's Famous Feuds and Tragedies. Charles Lutzenberg.

Kentucky in Washington. Robinson.

Kentucky. Shaler.

Life Among the Hills and Mountains in Kentucky. W. R. Thomas.

The Barbourville City School Library has about 1,450 volumes, including several on Kentucky history. This Library has two regular librarians, and its leading reference books on Kentucky are :

Kentucky and Kentuckians. Volumes I and II. E. Polk Johnson.

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Kentucky Resources and Industries. Bur. Agric. Seiler.

Daniel Boone's Predecessor. Ann Walker Burmes.

Public Records.

All Knox co. records are on file in the court house at Barbourville, and are in fair condition.

All records of the city of Barbourville are kept in the City Clerk's office, and are in fair condition.

Local Newspapers, on Local History, etc.

The Mountain Advocate of Barbourville publishes occasionally articles dealing with the history of Knox co. and of Barbourville, and runs at the present time a column called "Remembrances" covering items of interest of the past.

Written History.

No complete history of Knox co. or of Barbourville has been written. Prof. H. A. Howard of Corbin High School is now engaged in writing a history of this section, which will include a history of Knox co.

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Reference sources:

Mr. M. C. Matthew, County Court Clerk, Knox co., Barbourville.

Mr. Abe Tedders, City Clerk, Barbourville.

Union College Library, Barbourville.

Barbourville City School Library.

The Mountain Advocate, Barbourville.

Ky, S-700
CITIES:

B.M. Henry

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BARBOURVILLE ✓

The county seat of Knox Co., Barbourville situated on the Cumberland Riv., which cuts its winding course through the country. With an elevation of 975 ft. Barbourville is surrounded by thickly forested ridges which rise in the S. part of the co. to a height of 2,000 ft. The soil, sandy loam and clay, is very productive and well adapted to agriculture.

Knox Co., created in 1799, included 5000 acres to which Richard Barbour a Virginian, had entered claim in 1783. By 1800 the land had passed into the possession of James Barbour a relative, who gave to the co. a town-site on the Cumberland Riv. near the mouth of Richland Creek. He further proposed that he would donate half the proceeds from the sale of lots to the co. toward a fund for erecting public buildings. This proposal was accepted and the town named Barbourville in his honor.

Among the early settlers of Barbourville were Joseph Eve, a Circuit Judge and the only American minister to the Republic of Texas; Silas Woodson, a lawyer, who later became Gov. of Mo.; Samuel F. Miller, born in Madison Co. but a resident of Barbourville, appointed by Pres. Lincoln an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S.

Barbourville is served by the L&N R.R. which passes through the town and by the S.E. Greyhound Lines operating busses north-bound and South-bound daily. The town furnishes banking, postal and telegraph facilities.

One of the leading industrial plants of Barbourville is that of T.W. Minton which manufactures such lumber products as golf shaft handles, canes, etc. Hickory grown in the Ky. Mts. is the standard material for golf clubs throughout the world, and this factory has a yearly output of one and one half million golf shafts which have become internationally known. The Minton Hickory Mills are located 2 mi. S. of Barbourville, one half mi. from US 25 E. Visitors who apply at the office near the plant are welcome. Near the Minton Mills is located the famous Minton Hickory Farm and Stables where the nationally known Minton Hickory saddle horses are bred and trained. From this stable have come such champions as The Feudist, Vendetta, Mountain Echo, Etta Kett, Mountain Laurel, Fiery Crags, Maiden Blush and others. Visitors are welcome at the farm of training stables at any time by appointment.

Among points of interest in Barbourville is a fine collection of Indian relics and objects of archaeological interest on display at the home of Mr. George Owens, Knox St. Included in the exhibit are arrow heads, pipes, tomahawks, beads, bone objects, fossil remains and some interesting pottery which represents pre-historic culture common to the region. The old frame office building on Liberty St. built in 1846, was used by Samuel F. Miller, Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and Silas Woodson, Gov. of Md., as a law office. The building is unchanged but now in a poor state of repair. It is open to the public.

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Private Clubs.

531.

The Junior Study Club, Barbourville, states as its object: "... to bring together those interested in general education and practical improvements; to this end a free interchange of thought shall be encouraged among the members with a view of rendering them more helpful to each other and to society". Club meetings are held on every other Tuesday night, in the homes of members of the club, beginning the first Tuesday in October and continuing thru May. Miss Martha Belle McCray is now President.

Service Clubs.

533

✓ The Kiwanis Club of Barbourville holds its regular weekly luncheon meeting every Wednesday at 12:45 P. M. at the Blackstone Hotel, Barbourville. The Club now has as president Mr. H. P. Sturdevant.

Fraternal Organizations.

✓ The Masonic Order is represented in Barbourville by Mountain Lodge # 187, meeting every second Monday and fourth Saturday. This Lodge meets at 7:30 P. M. in the Masonic Hall on the third floor of the Lawson Bldg. The Lodge is now headed by Dr. Gray as Master.

The Odd Fellows Lodge in Barbourville is LaBelle Lodge

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This Lodge meets every Friday night at 7:30, on the third floor of the Union National Bank Bldg., under the leadership of Mr. Jack Ketchem as Noble Grand.

The Junior Order United American Mechanics, Barbourville Council #137, meets every Thursday night at 7:30 on the third floor of the Union National Bank Bldg. Dr. C. A. Combs is now serving as Councilor.

Department Stores and Shops.

540

Golde's Department Store, corner of S. Main and Court Square carries a general line of mens' and ladies' ready-to-wear. Mr. I. H. Goldman is manager.

Seymour's Cash Store, located on the N. side of Court Square, handles mens' and ladies' ready-to-wear. Mr. S. B. Hopper is manager.

The Store of Miller and Hopper, with Mr. Walter Hopper as manager, specializes in mens' and ladies' wearing apparel. This shop is on the corner of N. Main and High St.

Mary's Shoppe, managed by Miss Mary Stainfer, carries a line of ladies' ready-to-wear. This splendid shoppe is located on the N. E. side of Court Square.

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Restuarants.

520

College Corner, on the corner of Knox St. and Court Square, serves regular meals, plate lunches, and short orders from 5:30 a. m. to 12 midnight. Three double-booths, three tables, and ten counter stools give a total seating capacity of 34 persons. Mr. Geo. F. Mitchell is manager.

The Ideal Cafe, on Knox St. across from the Blackstone Hotel specializes in home-cooking and serves regular dinners, plate lunches, and short orders from 5:30 a. m. to 12 midnight. The Ideal's seating capacity is 48 persons, and Mr. W. D. Jones is proprietor.

The National Lunch, corner of Liberty and Dishman Sts., serves short orders, sandwiches, and drinks. It has nine double and one single booth upstairs, and ten counter-stools downstairs. Mr. J. E. Sanders is the proprietor, and the place is open from 6 a. m. to 12 midnight.

The Rainbow Cafe, on Court Square, has a 40 by 20 ft. floor for dancing and an electric phonograph for music. Dancing is every day and night, Sundays excepted, from 8 a. m. to 12 midnight. Booths, tables, and stools accomodate 43 persons, and short orders, sandwiches, and drinks are served. Mr. Howard Miller is proprietor.

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Reference Sources;

Mrs. Costella,

Mr. O. G. Catron.

Mr. Tom McDonald,

Judge J. W. Alford

(All old residents of Barbourville and Knox co.)

(1)

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Box 3
File 12Conservation and Resources

There are no large dams or irrigation programs found in Knox Co. No U. S. Survey has been made in this county for water power dams. The water supply of the streams, creeks, or rivers of this county have not been tested by the State or Government authorities to ascertain whether or not it could be utilized in the manufactory of rayon silk, or any other industry requiring pure water.

No Survey has been made in this county for rural electrification.

There are no large forest preserves in this county.

There are no virgin forest in this county.

Most of the forests in this county have been cut by small owned sawmills which are all owned by local people. However, much of the Hickory timber is purchased by Minton's Hickory Mill located in Knox County.

At present there is very little available timber of "A" Grade value left in Knox county. Although some of the Elm, Hickory, Pine, Beech, and Dogwood, and Oak can be used for building materials and for the manufacturing of Kegs. ✓

There are no forestry experimentations stations in Knox county. Knox county does not have any agricultural experimentation stations sponsored by the State or Federal Government.

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The Hunting Law and Game Preservations in this section.

Lawful to kill Quail, Nov. 15 to Jan. 1st. Doves, September 1, to December 16. Woodcock, November 15 to Jan 1.

Unlawful to sell Quail, Woodcock, Pheasant, Wild Turkey or Hungarian Partridge at any time. Rabbits from December 31, to November 15.

Closed seasons--Wild Turkey and Hungarian Partridge protected until Nov. 15, and the Deer and Elk protected until Nov. 15.

Shipping-- unlawful to transport or receive for transportation any game bird, but lawful to transport a hunter with his game. Trapping of birds prohibited.

License-- Landowners and tenants and members of thier families may hunt upon their own land onlu without license. License entitles holder to hunt anywhere in the state, but unlawful to hunt upon the land of another without his permission.

Bag Limit-- Unlawful for anyone to kill more than 12 Quail, 15 doves or 12 Squirrels in any one day during open season.

State and Federal Law-- Wild ducks, wild geese and Jacksnipe can be hunted from half an hour before sunrise to sunset from November 1. to January 31, both dates inclusive.

Fish--- License to fish with net or seine in navigatable rivers actually under lock and dam, under certain prescribed conditions can be secured; but it is unlawful to take fish from any other waters of this State, except private ponds, in any manner whatsoever except with pole and

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line, trot line, hand line and set line.

Furbearing animals--Lawful to trap furbearing animals from November 15, to December 31. Trapping prohibited without permission.

Trapper must have permit in possession when trapping to show if requested.

Trappers must be provided with hunter's license.

Reference sources;

Dr. H. P. Sturdivant, Union College, Head of Biology Department, Barbourville,

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County Government.

330

Knox co. has as chief executive officer a sheriff, elected by a vote of the people for a term of four years. The sheriff names the number of deputies he believes necessary to properly serve county warrants and collect county taxes, these being the duties of his office.

The fiscal court, composed of magistrates elected by the various sections of the county, levies taxes to take care of the necessary expenses of county government and operation. This body has charge of the county roads and bridges, the poor house for county paupers, and all county employees not elected by vote of the people. The fiscal court is more of an administrative than a legislative body.

The county judge, judicial officer of the county proper, is elected by popular vote for a term of four years. He holds examining trials in felony cases, and has jurisdiction over civil cases of minor importance.

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City Government.

340

Barbourville is governed by a mayor, a city council, and a city judge.¹²⁷

The mayor, chief executive officer, is elected by popular vote for a term of four years. The chief of police and patrolman are under direction of the mayor, but are chosen by the city council for a term of two years.

The city council, or legislative body, is composed of six members, serving for two years and elected by popular vote. The mayor acts as presiding officer of the city council. The council passes laws or ordinances, grants franchises, levies taxes, and selects the city attorney, city clerk, and other necessary officers. Such matters as traffic regulations, street construction and maintenance and repair, city parks, and general city supervision and improvement are the responsibility of the city council.

The city judge, sole judicial officer, is selected by the city council for a term of four years. He tries violators of city ordinances that come within his jurisdiction.

Reference source:

Mr. J. L. Davis, Barbourville, Ky...
and various city and county officials.

Carroll's 1936 note: Act of 1934 repeals the uniform county budget system, secs. 938h-1 to 938h-32 which were the act of 1932, c-24. The act was held unconstitutional in the case Felts v. Tenton, 217 Ky. 305, 289 S.W. 312; and secs. 1851c-1 to 1851c-11 (the present statutes) impliedly repeal secs. 938h-33 to 61, Oct. 1932b-24, secs. 1-35.

COUNTY UNIFORM BUDGET

System

The fiscal affairs of each county of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, except those pertaining to education shall be administered by the fiscal court under a uniform budget system. The county budget shall provide for all the funds to be expended by the county from current revenue for each fiscal year. For this purpose of this act, the State budget officer shall classify the several counties upon the basis of their populations and expenditures or upon some other proper basis (Carroll's 1936^{ed.} sec. 1851c-1).

There is hereby created in each county of Kentucky a county budget commission which shall be composed of the county judge, county attorney, and one member appointed by the fiscal court; the appointive member to be at least thirty years of age, citizen, resident and taxpayer of the county, hold no other public office at the time of appointment nor for a period of at least two years prior to it; he is eligible for re-appointment; and his term of office shall be the same as the members of the fiscal court making it §1851c-2).

Duties:

At meeting or meetings to be held not later than first day of May each year, to make a detailed investigation of each separate activity of the county for which county funds are to be expended by the fiscal court. For the purpose of maintaining a uniform system all expenditures shall be classified into budget units including:

County Uniform Budget System

- (1) General expenses of the county government.
- (2) Protection to persons and property.
- (3) General Health and Sanitation.
- (4) Highways and bridges.
- (5) Charities, hospitals, infirmaries, and corrections.
- (6) Recreational.
- (7) New property and improvements.
- (8) Interest and old debt payments.
- (9) Miscellaneous and contingent.

Each county budget commission such budget units as may be required by the activities of the county, when necessary sub-divide the various budget units into separate budget funds so that the cost of each class of expenditures can be ascertained at any time and regulated by the commission according to the financial conditions and the needs of the county.

The funds set apart in the county budget for a budget unit, or any sub-division thereof, shall constitute a separate budget fund and shall be appropriated and accounted for separately. In addition to preparing a reasonable estimate of funds actually needed both for general and special purposes, they shall prepare an estimated statement of receipts to be anticipated from the various sources of income (ibid., 1851c-3).

State inspector and examiner shall have full power and authority to supervise and direct the form and classification of all budgets. Not less than twenty days before time adoption of county budget, county judge, as chairman of the commission, shall send two copies of the proposed budget, including statements of both anticipated receipts and expenditures by budget funds to the state inspector and examiner for approval as to form and classi-

County Uniform Budget System

fication. If not approved shall use form approved or furnished by the State inspector and shall have no power or authority to any other form or make any change, unless so authorized (ibid., 1851c-4).

Budget to be submitted to fiscal court for approval or rejection (ibid., 1851c-5).

Budget provide all funds to be expended by the county from the current revenue for the fiscal year for which adopted. With approval of the commission, the fiscal court shall have power and authority to transfer money from one budget to another in emergencies by order of court. The county budget shall have a fund known as "Sinking Fund Principal Account" out of which the bonded indebtedness shall be paid and to which annually there shall be allocated a sum equal to the proportional yearly amount necessary to retire the bonds at maturity. There shall likewise be a fund in the budget known as the "Sinking Fund Interest Account" to which there shall be allocated annually an amount equal to the interest on the bonded indebtedness maturing during the current budget year (ibid., 1856c-6).

Clerk

Budget records. In addition to the usual records of the fiscal court, the clerk of the fiscal court, shall keep an appropriate ledger, either loose leaf or bound form, containing separate accounts for each budget fund. Each separate account shall show in detail the amount of the original appropriation, any and all transfers to and from the budget fund, all expenditures, either in the form of county warrants, contracts, or otherwise, duly approved by the fiscal court and properly chargeable to the fund, together with the unencumbered balance remaining in the fund. Records open to public inspection. Duty of state inspector when making the usual audit of the records of the county

County Uniform Budget System

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officials to examine the records and investigate and determine the status or condition of the financial affairs of the county.

All books, receipts, blanks, records, county warrant book, budget forms, and all other forms required to be used by county officials in the administration of the fiscal affairs of the county under provision that this act shall be provided and paid for by the county and approved by the state inspector and examiner in his capacity as supervisor of county budgets as to form and classification (ibid., 1851c-7).

At the end of each three months period a statement showing actual receipts to date from the various budget sources and a statement showing the total appropriations to the budget funds, the total expenditures to date therefrom, and the balance in the fund shall be posted by the county judge in a conspicuous place in the court house near a front door (ibid., 1851c-8).

Claim Procedure

All orders of fiscal court approving claims shall designate the budget fund from which each claim must be paid and each county warrant shall show in written form the budget unit from which it is paid (ibid., 1851c-9).

Treasurers' Statements.

The county treasurer shall file with the clerk of the fiscal court a monthly statement containing a list of warrants paid by him during the month and showing all cash receipts, the cash balance at the beginning and the close of month and certify that each warrant or contract is within the budget appropriation; otherwise, any such warrant or contract shall be null and void (ibid., 1851c-10).

Penalties for violation of this duty prescribed by the above act (ibid., 1851c); Carroll's 1936 statute, October of 1934)

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ELECTION COMMISSIONERS
(Comparing the poll books)

(To be inserted in the writeup of the above, see Fayette inventory, in the second paragraph, line no 8;) When two or more counties vote together for (state) representative and (state) senator, the sheriffs of the counties meet in the clerk's office of the county court first named in the senatorial or representative district to compare the certificates of the examining board, of the several counties issue triplicate or more certificates of election, in writing, over their signatures, of the person who received the highest votes; one copy to be retained in the county clerk's office, (of the first county named as above); and another copy issued to the elected person and the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ other copy to the secretary of state at Frankfort. (~~XXXXXXXX~~ (notice: applies to elections of states, representatives senators or other officers elected from one or more counties)).

1852

1851-52

(This portion applies to the election of officers elective by the votes entire of the ~~XXXX~~ state or for officers of the districts, senatorial, representative, presidential electors and circuit court districts).

After an election for governor, lieutenant governor, or other officers elected by the votes of the entire state, or for a circuit judge, commonwealth senators and attorney, representative in congress, ~~XXXXXXXX~~ presidential electors it shall be the duty of the board of examining poll books for each county immediately after examining the same to make three or more certificates in writing, over their signatures, of the number of votes given in the county in for each candidate for said offices; one copy to be retained ~~by~~ the clerk's office, another the clerk is to mail, under cover, to Frankfort for the secretary of state, another he shall transmit to the secretary of state by any private conveyance he may select, free of cost. The governor, attorney general, and secretary of state, and, in the absence of either,

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Election Commissioners

the auditor, or any two of them, shall be the board for examining the returns for any of the officers named above, It shall be the duty of the said board, when the returns are in to make out in the secretary's office, duplicate certificates in writing under their signatures of those receiving the highest number of votes; one certificate to be retained ~~XXXX~~ in the office of the secretary and the others sent by mail to the person elected. In case of a representative in congress, three certificates are issued; one retained in the office of the secretary of state, another mailed to the person elected and the other sent by mail to the clerk of the house of representatives at the seat of the federal government. The secretary shall immediately thereafter publish a statement, in two newspapers printed in Frankfort, statement of votes of the county for each candidate.

(Act of 1851-52, ch. 25, art. 5, p. 127, 28; revised statutes, vol. 1, pp. 436-38).

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Stewart Carey

Flora and Fauna.

It is said that this part of the Cumberland Mountains have a greater variety of wild flowers than any other range or mountains in the eastern United States.

The common varieties of wild flowers found in and about this county are:

Queen Anne's Lace
Milkweed
Poison hemlock
Jimson weed
Horse nettle
Butter and Egg
Moth Mullein
Mustard
Wild Pepper Grass
Love Vine
Red Clover
White Clover
Smooth Sumach
Honey suckle
Water Willow
Smart Weed

Morning Glory
Man-of-the-Earth
Common Dandelion
Black-eyed Susan
Dog Fennel
Life-everlasting
Daisy
Wild Rose
Broad leaf Plantain
Evening Primrose
Day Lily
Sour Grass
Common Elder
Trumpet Creeper
Popk weed
Wild Sweet William

The rare varieties of wild flowers found in and about this county are:

Celandine Poppy
Maypop
May Apple
Spider Flower
Spiderwort
Water Leaf
False Spikenard
Black Snake Root
Leather Flower

Great Solomon's Seal
Bear Grass
False Dragon Head
Skullcap
Bee Balm
Mountain Mint
Moss Rose
Delford Pink
Acanthus

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There are numerous places where tourists or those interested in the flora of this section may drive at different seasons and find a great variety of wild flowers. These localities may be found within a few miles of the city limits of Barbourville.

The plants and trees common to this district are:

Redbud	Sycamore
Dogwood	Hickory
Elm	Chestnut
Maples	Shunach
Birch	Poplar
Pine	Walnut
Cedar	Willow
Oak	Sassafras
Locust	Mulberry
Beech	

There are not an abundance of edible berries found in this section, but the most common ones are:

Blackberry	Dew Berries
Huckleberry	Raspberries
Mulberry	Strawberries
Goose berry	Ground cherries.

The unusual plants and trees of this section are:

Holly Tree	Tree of Heaven
PawPaw Tree	Catalpa Tree
Rhododendron	Listletoe
Mountain Laurel	Snow-On-the-Mountain

The sections of this county that is generally thickly wooded are the mountains. These trees are of no particular material value and serve chiefly to beautify the mountain section of Kentucky.

There are a few poisonous snakes, copperhead, rattlesnake,

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Stewart Carey

The poisonous plants and trees in this section are the
Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, Poison Hemlock.

There are no trees of historical interest in Barbourville

The birds that are found in this district are:

Black bird	Wood Chuck
Kentucky Cardinal	Pheasant
English Sparrow	Partridge
Blue Bird	Crows
Wren	Buzzard
Martins	Rain Crow
Dove	Whippoorwill
Woodpecker	Owls
Lark	Wild Geese
Thrush	Wild Turkey
Magpie	Yellow Hammer
Duck	Robin
Diadipper.	Mocking Bird

The animals that are found in this district are:

Rabbits	Ground Hog
Squirrels	Pole Cat
Deer	Mink
Fox	Muskrat
Opposum	Weasel
Raccoon.	Wild Cat

The fish that are found in this district are very common:

Cat fish	Redeye
Bass	Sucker
Sun fish	Brim

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Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

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Folkways, Customs.

✓ Court Day. People from all parts of Knox and many from surrounding counties come to Barbourville for "Court Day." Many citizens of Knox county come to attend the sessions of county or quarterly court, but the majority come to meet and talk with others from other sections, and to trade. Hundreds bring horses, mules, guns, knives, and many other articles for trade or barter. Often a single article or head of livestock will change owners several times in the course of the day.

Hitching Lot. A vacant lot at the rear of the County Jail is used as a hitching lot for horses and mules by the rural folk. Many from remote sections of Knox county still travel the dirt roads by wagon, buggy, and on horse-back. The watering-troughs that once were in use at the hitching lot have disappeared.

Holidays. Christmas, New Years, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, St. Valentine's Day, Decoration Day, and April Fool's Day are all celebrated in Barbourville and Knox, in the usual manner common to Kentucky.

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Barbourville makes quite an event of an annual May Day, usually the 10th of May. For some time previous to that date a contest is held to select a young lady as "Miss Barbourville", votes being sold for 5¢ each. The winner is named on May 10th and a celebration is held.

Old Customs.

No records are available of a stage-coach line ever having operated thru Barbourville. Many people still make their own soap, a coarse variety used for washing clothes. Many straw and shuck-mattresses and feather-beds are still in use in Knox county homes. Some old ladies still knit socks by hand, and several weave rag carpets. There is still cooking over an open fire, and many families cut and dry apples, and prepare their own hams, bacon, and sausage. If any hams are left beyond their own needs, they are usually sold in the spring of the year.

Reference Sources:

Mrs. Costella,
Mr. O. G. Catron,
Mr. Tom McDonald,
Judge J. W. Alford,
(All old residents of Barbourville and Knox county.)

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey
A

Folkways, Personal.

Birth. Expectant mothers stay in seclusion; they are ashamed of the fact that they are to give birth to a child. They never look at blood, snakes, or accidents during pregnancy; they are afraid that the child will be marked by whatever they see that is out of the ordinary. A midwife is used in this section quite frequently; they watch the mother until they think it is about time for the child to be born; then they take a quill filled with black pepper and blow it into the face of the mother, causing her to sneeze and then the labor begins. This is called "Quilling" her.

Childhood. When the child is young or small the parents usually predict its career by the way it learns, how quick it takes up things, and also by its looks, which of the family or generation it favors. Scary tales are told to children to keep them from doing wrong, to get them to do the things they are asked. Parents tell their children scary tales of bad men or animals that will get them if they aren't good.

Marriage. If a couple are walking together they never let any object come between them. Single persons never let any one sweep under their feet, if so they will never get married. If a person starts somewhere they never turn back, because it will cause some bad luck in their courtship.

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Church weddings are very rare. The couple to get married usually go to the minister's home, where the ceremony takes place with just a few witnesses. The wedding is usually more of an entertainment than a ceremony.

Deaths. People of this country believe that when an owl hoots near your home, it is a sign of death within the next year. If you kill a cat, even accidentally, it is a sign of death because they believe a cat has nine lives. When a negro dies, most of their people drink and some get drunk for several days. People of this section sit up with the dead, instead of leaving them in the morgue.

Festivals. During Christmas they celebrate with fire-works, and have large feasts and family reunions. On New Years they sit up and watch the old year out and the New Year in. Fourth of July is not celebrated very much, they usually have athletic contests of some sort, with some fire-works.

Sports. In most all games the rabbit foot or buckeye is a token of luck; some players carry these in their pockets and say they will have good luck by this. When people want dice to work their way, they talk to them and beg to them to roll the points they need. In card games they cut the cards for luck, that is move the cards, ~~turn in~~ the lower portion of the cards to the top.

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Animals. Dogs howling is a sign of sickness or death. If a black cat crosses your path you will have bad luck before you return home. Some people believe enough in this that they would walk or drive two or three blocks out of their way to keep from crossing this path. As long as a cow uses her cud, ^{SHE is} ~~they are~~ in no danger of being seriously ill. When a groundhog first appears after winter, if they see their shadow winter there will be thirty more days of winter weather, if they do not see their shadow winter is over. When animals store away a lot of food for the winter months, that is a sign that the winter will be long and hard.

Planting. The farmers depend on signs of the stars and moon and various actions in the sky, and have certain days of each year that if they plant they will yield more ^{AT} harvest time. They also have certain times that they gather their grain or fruits.

Myths. Once there were some tourists traveling through the county. They wanted to spend one night at a farm house, so they stopped and asked to stay. The farmer said he did not have any room for them, but there was an old empty house near by that they could stay in for the night if they wanted to, but it was "haunted". An old man and his son ^{HAD} lived there for years, until his son was old enough to join the Navy, which was his only ambition, against his father's wishes the son ran away and joined the Navy. A short time after

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this the father died and no one ^{had} lived in the house since the old man had died. The tourists said they were not afraid of ghosts, so they put up for the night, spread their blankets out on the floor, built a fire, and laid down and went to sleep. Sometime during the night they heard the door open and some one walking across the floor. They were afraid to move, but soon the noise stopped, and they took a light and looked for what ever it was making the noise. They could not find a thing, except a piece of fresh seaweed which was lying on the floor. This seaweed must have been brought by some ghost or spirit from the sea.

Once there was a woman very sick, and in the room where she was lying were several people. In the adjoining room were some of the relatives and children. She was unconcious, and had been that way for several days; her eyes were almost closed. Just a few minutes before she died everything was perfectly ^{quiet} ~~quite~~ and they heard a voice call "Mom". The woman opened her eyes and smiled, and then passed away. These people asked all the children and relatives if they called her, and they said they did not. Then they asked which one of the family called her mom, and they said her husband did, who had died twenty years before this time. They all believed his spirit spoke to her before she died; this caused her to open her eyes.

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Stuart /Carey

Mountain Ghost Tale

A mountain man and his wife moved into a small log hut way back in the hills. It was impossible to move all the furniture at one time so the man was forced to go back to town for another load. While he was gone the river rose out of its banks and he was water bound making it impossible to return home. That night when his wife went to bed in her small new home she sensed a funny feeling. After she had slightly dozed off she felt something pull the cover off her. She reached out and drew the cover up close around her head. No sooner had she pulled the cover back until the same thing occurred again. She again took hold of the cover and pulled it back and immediately she felt a cold icy hand and looking up at its owner she saw a man with his head cut off. This gruesome figure said, "get up, get up!" with ^{some} ~~no~~ hesitancy the woman obeyed. Then the man again spoke, "Have you a butcher knife"? The woman said she had and he commanded her to get the knife and follow him. She did so and he led her to an apple orchard where he stopped under one of the large apple trees and took the knife from her and stuck it into the ground directly under the tree and said to her, "Tomorrow morning you come back to this very spot and dig and dig until you find a pot of gold. Take the gold and build your self a home and you and your husband will live happily ever after."

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With this remark the man vanished and the next morning when the lady went back to the spot she found the knife still in the ground and she began to dig, then finally she discovered the pot of gold and they lived happily the rest of their days.

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Box 3

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FILE 12
Good

1.

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Stuart Carey

Folkways & Customs

Weather-lore Extremely cold winters indicate hot summers. People predict rain by dark clouds, conditions of the atmosphere. The singing of different birds, such as the raincrow, indicates a coming rain. Most people of this section go by weather almanacs as a guide. During the summer if the wind is blowing from the north it is a sign of rain. In the winter if the wind blows from the north it is a sign of snow.

Moon-lore

If it rains on the full of the moon there will be rainy weather until the next new moon. The people determine the weather for the month by the condition of the weather on the new of the moon. If the moon is dipped there will be rainy weather until the full of the moon. If the moon is sitting at a straight angle the weather will be fair until the full of the moon.

Cures by means of amulets and incantations.

The people of this section usually wear as an amulet made of stone or a piece of metal with an inscription or some figures engraved on it and is generally suspended from the neck and worn as a preservative against sickness or witchcraft. Some of the people also wear a

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rabbit's foot tied to a string or chain around their neck for good luck. Many of them carry a buckeye. That is a large brown seed from the buckeye tree. This is also to bring good luck.

Love charms, philters, conjure bags.

People believe that when one sleeps in a strange room for the first time that if he or she will name the four corners of the room four individuals whom they might desire to marry, the first corner he sees when he wakes is the one he or she will marry. A plant known as the love vine grows wild in this section. If one will pull off a piece of this vine and lay it across a bush or in a tree and if the vine continues to grow or spread that means your sweetheart loves you. Many people use a hair as a sign of jealousy the individual pulls a hair from its head, runs it through his finger nails and if the hair curls up the person is jealous and if it does not he is not jealous.

In giving anything, be sure it does not possess a sharp point for if it does you are cutting your friendship with the other person unless he or she gives you some piece of coin in its place.

Young people will pluck the petals from daisies to see if a person loves them or not. They name the daisy after the one they love and then pull the petals off the flower and saying as

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they do so: "He loves me", "He loves me not," and the last petal on the daisy tells the tale.

Omens.

An individual with a high forehead is supposed to be intelligent. One eye-brow higher than the other denotes a future criminal. People with an abnormally large head are supposed to be weak minded. If a baby has a long head it is intelligent. If a baby is born with a veil over its face it possesses an unbelievable talent.

Warts, causes, and cures.

It is believed that many people are endowed with the power to remove warts by the use of certain words or charms. It is said that if one will pick a wart until it bleeds, then take the blood and rub in on a grain of corn, hide the grain of corn and when it rots or sprouts the wart will disappear. Others believe that if you will steal a dish cloth that has been used several times and show the sign of soil on it and hide the cloth under a rock, the ~~wart~~ wart will go away..

Some say warts are caused on children when they play with frogs

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Stewart Carey.

Folkways, Home Life.

Houses. The majority of the houses in Barbourville are built of wood and brick, most of them of wood. Practically all of the houses in the county, outside of Barbourville, are constructed of wood, usually of the "frame-house" type. The average home of the better type will have about six rooms: living room, two bed rooms, kitchen, and bath.

Fuel. Coal is generally used for both heating and cooking, as considerable coal is mined in Knox county.

Meals. The three daily meals are called breakfast, dinner or noonday meal, and supper. An average breakfast in the better homes consists of a cereal, bacon or ham and eggs, biscuit, and coffee, corn cakes and syrup. Among those not so well-off, breakfast may be made on bacon and gravy, coffee, corn cakes or biscuit. At noon, dinner will be one or more vegetables, a meat, and a salad and dessert in the homes of those able to afford the cost. Supper in the evening will be about the same as the noon repast. Practically all foods are home products. In the country corn grown at home is often carried to the grist-mill and ground into meal. The better farmers raise their own hogs for meat. Almost every home has a garden.

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Stewart Carey

Physicians. There are now seven doctors in Barbourville, six medical practitioners and one chiropractor. This number includes a County Health Doctor.

Old Home Remedies. Brown paper and vinegar are used for sprains. Turpentine and lard are used for sore throat and a cold in the chest. Lutton-tallow is used for chapped hands and face. Sassafras tea, made of the roots, is used as a hot tea for colds, and also as a table beverage in the spring of the year and is said to be a "blood tonic". "Bitters", made of yellow-root and whiskey, is used as a tonic. "Whiskey and rock candy, or whiskey and honey, are used for coughs and colds. "Slippery elm" bark in whiskey is used to prevent or abort boils. Bear's paw root in whiskey is used for rheumatism. Red coon root in whiskey is a blood tonic.

Warts are supposed to be removed by cutting a cross on the wart and making a circle around it with the point of a knife.

Tools and Utensils. The frow is still occasionally used to rive or split boards and shingles. The old expression, "As dull as a frow", is still heard. The beaver, a sharp, bevel-edged instrument for fine wood-work and the hemp-knife are both found still in use in some places. The cradle a kind of scythe used for cutting and bundling oats and other grain, is still used on the hill-side farms. Corn-huskers and corn-shellers are in use through out Knox County.

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Hearth-side tools, tongs, poker, shovel, etc. are in most farm homes. An iron hook is found fixed in many fire-places to use to hang the pot on for cooking on the fire-place. Pots, kettles, and skillets made of heavy iron are used for cooking over the open fire. Large, heavy iron ovens are used to bake bread in the ashes of the fire-place.

Many churns are found, made of wood or earthenware. Wooden water-buckets and dippers made of long gourds are still in use in many homes in the rural sections. Heavy china dishes, with bright flowered designs, are found.

Home Customs. In cold weather the family sits around the open fire in a semicircle, the men folks often smoking a pipe or chewing tobacco. The women often knit or sew. The father usually sits at the head of the table at meals, while the mother does the serving of the food. When guests are on hand to fill the table, children usually wait for the "second Table". In the home circle the father is usually served first; when guests are present they are first "waited-on".

Clothes. Most of the women who live in the country wear long, loose dresses made in the "mother Hubbard" style, without belts. Fashionable dresses of old days, still preserved in trunks in many attics, were the hoops. Many yards of material was needed to make these skirts. Night clothes were large, loose-fitting night-gowns, usually made of outing. Old ladies usually wore knitted shawls around their shoulders in cold weather, and large sunbonnets to shade their faces during the summer.

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Children, from two to ten or twelve years go bare footed in warm weather, and some women work around the house in their bare feet.

Sometimes men, sometimes the women, do the milking. Food is kept in spring-houses and cellars during the summer. In Knox county abandoned coal mines are often used for storing and preserving food.

In some parts of the county women still use the side-saddle in riding horse-back. However, most country people, from the outlying dirt roads districts, come to town in wagons.

Most people have clocks and watches by which to tell the time of day, but some still go by the shadows and position of the sun.

Reference Sources:

Mrs. Costella, age 76, old resident, Barbourville, Ky.

Dr. F. Clifton, (M. D.), Barbourville, Ky.

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Box 3 File 12
LUNIST
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Stewart Carey

Folkways, Languages.

Words. Tote--carry
 Cotch--catch
 Fotch--bring
 Civer--cover
 Hit--it
 ax--ask
 Mouf--mouth
 Piller--Pillow
 Fount--found
 Yander--yonder
 Bestest--best
 Foller--follow
 Spilt--spilled
 Apt--likely

Idioms and Sayings.

He's deader than a door nail
He's apt to do it
You don't say so
They're over yonder
He's crazier than a bessebug

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Stewart Carey

Gimme them books.
He's the tops.
It's taller than a Georgia pine.
Higher than a kite.
She's my flussy.
You're a going thing.
He cupt past me.
That was some tear-up.
It's tighter than Dick's hat band.
Poorer than Job's turkey.
More kids than Carter had oats.
Richer than Jay Gould.
You guzzed up the works.
He propounded the gospel.
It's a settled fact.
Is that so.
He's quicker than a cat.
It's as long as a pair of suspenders
You're telling me.
I out to do it.
It's no matter at all.
You're the berries.
He's pert near there

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Stewart Carey

Riddles.

A yard full
A house full
and can't get a thimble full.
Answer: Smoke

Twelve knights riding by
Twelve pair hanging high
Each man took a pair
and left eleven hanging there.
Answer: One man, his name was Each Man.

Round as a biscuit
Busy as a bee
Prettiest little thing you ever did see.
Answer: Watch.

As I was going down the road I met a man
He tipped his hat and drew his name
In this riddle I have told his name.
Answer. Andrew

Down in the corn field in a little green house
In that little green house is a little white house
In that little white house is a little red house
In the little red house you see a "hole lot" of
little black negroes.
Answer: A watermelon.

Round as a saucer
Deep as a cup
All the King's horses
Can't pull it up
Answer: A well

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As I was going to St. Ives
I met a man with seven wives
Each wife had seven sacks
Each sack had seven cats
Each cat had seven kits
Kits, cats, sacks, and wives
How many were going to St. Ives?
Answer: One

(SACKS)

Two lookers
Two hookers
Four stiff standers
Four hang downers
and one switch about
Answer: Cow.

Negro Dialect.

Come heah sir, dis instunsee.
Is you boun for to be a black villun?
Boy, whar's de rasin I done gib you
I don't want no foolin.
What you'al say.
Pears to me you's out Dashus perticular.
I' suppose deys uv ofa new kind.
I'll jest take a look at em.
Tink I'ze bline.
I calls dat a plain water mellon
You Willyum come on wind that switch.
I ain't studin you white folks.
Yassuh.
Wheah you all ben.

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Barbourville, Knox county, Ky

Stewart Carey

Folkways, Sports.

Hunting. There are two kinds of fox in this territory, the grey and the red fox. The red fox is the largest of the two. The fox is hunted with hounds that are trained for the sport of it instead of the value of the fox. The hunters take their dogs and climb the mountain to a high point, so they can hear the dogs run. Some of the fox hunters will stay all night and part of the next day just listening to the race.

Coon and Possum are hunted with tree dogs. If they are found in holes traps are used to catch them when they come out.

Rabbits; Rabbits are hunted for in season with dogs and shotguns. The dogs go in brush and weeds and jump up the rabbits for the hunters.

Quail--Turkeys--Doves, These birds are all hunted by bird dogs. There are not any wild turkeys in this section now.

Deer-- The old folks when hunting for deer would find their feeding places, then hide and wait for them to come to feed. They also hunted for them near "Salt Lick" where they would go to get salt. They would go here to get the salt contained in the rocks.

Fishing. Rod fishing is usually for bass, with sometimes live bait such as crawfish, live minnows from the creek and rivers. Artificial bait is also used.

Traps Nets were used before game laws were enforced. A long tape or cord net about three feet high with a funnel shaped opening for the fish to go in; when they get in the net they can't get out.

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Cat fish are caught in these nets.

Gig Fish are gugged in the spring of the year, while they are nesting. They nest in shallow water, and often after dark you can take a bright light and find them to gig.

Seine Most seining is done in small streams and creeks where the fish can be easily caught. These are usually small fish.

Games. Lumbalepeg is still played in some parts of the county. It is played with a knife, a pocket knife. There is no limit to the number of players. You fling or flip the knife from each hand, then from the elbow, shoulder, and from the head. They take their turn, and the one that goes out first wins.

Town ball is played with any number of players. The batter gets three strikes, you may run on either one you hit. If the ball when hit is caught in the air or the first bounce the man is out. If a man hits the ball and tries for a base, and you throw the ball between him and the base he is out. The man in the field that makes the put-out becomes the pitcher, the former pitcher becomes the catcher, then so on; the next put out the catcher becomes the batter. This makes two men to bat; if one man is on the base and does not get home by the time the threestrikes are on the batter he is out. If the batter gets a home run it counts as an "Eye", then you must get him out twice before it is legal. All balls are fair balls.

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Marbles is a game played mostly by boys. They play different games "Bulls Eye" and "Ring" marbles.

Jacks is a game played by small girls. It is played with five jacks and a small rubber ball, you bounce the ball and pick up certain number of jacks each time, and catch the ball. When you miss your opponent gets her trial. The one that picks up all the jacks without missing wins.

Skating.--Some skating is done, only when it is cold enough to freeze over the ponds. Usually parties of young couples. Young couples get together and skate on the frozen ice.

Children games-- Handkerchief, Ring around the Roses, Flying Dutchman, London Bridge is falling Down, Hiding seek, Froggie in the Meadow Wolf on the Ridge, Three deep.

Modern games. Base ball, Foot Ball, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Soft Ball, Tennis.

Dances. Square dancing is popular this section of the country. The music is furnished by a string band, which usually consists of a violin, guitar, banjo, mandolin, with sometimes a "bull fiddle".

Balls--There are usually balls on special occasions, such as Christmas, May Festival, Fourth of July, President's Birthday. The music is furnished by a ten or twelve piece orchestra.

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Jigs.-- Tap Dancing, Charleston, BuckDance, and Virginia Reel.

Singing games. Ring around the Roses, London Bridge is burning down, Handkerchief, Cat and rat, Fruit Basket, Going to Jerusalem

Children Songs Good Morning Dear Teacher, Twinkle, twinkle Little Star, Old Black Joe, Hi Diddle Diddle, Little Boy Blue, Old Mother Hubbard, Hog in the Corn Field, Doll Dance, Here We go Around the Mulberry Bush, Sing a song of Six pence.

Popular old time songs: Seeing Nellie Home, O'le Folks at Home Old Black Joe, Auld Lang Syne, Sweet and Low, Just a song at twilight, Blue Ridge Mountain, Oh Susana, September Korn, Over the way, Sweet bunch of daises.

Community Singing, small communities where there are not so many people get together and have a community singing. They sing religious and popular songs, the music being some string instrument.

Church singing. Church singing in the rural sections is by the whole congregation, with an organ for the music.

Songs. Working on the Railroad, Wreck of the old 97, Barbata Allen, Knoxville Girl, Frankie and Jonnie, Gangsters Warning, Ida Red, Flop-eared Mule, Little Rosewood casket, John Henry, Willie Darling, Little Brown Jug, Red Wing, Prisoners Song, Left Ky Gal in the Mountains, Chewing Gum.

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Negro Songs.

Swing low Sweet Chariot, Stepping around, Dark Town Strutters Ball,
St. Louis Blues, Beale Street Blues, Memphis Blues, Swanee River, For My Lord
My Lord Spoke to Moses.

Reference Sources:

Mrs. Costella, Barbourville, Ky.

Mrs. Laura Mays, Barbourville, Ky.

Mr. D. L. Lumer, Barbourville, Ky.

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

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Reference Sources:

Mrs. Costella, age 76, old resident, Barbourville, Ky.

Dr. P. Clifton, (M. D.), Barbourville, Ky.

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Reference sources:

Mr. John Turner, Old resident of this county, Barbourville, Ky.

Miss Mae Steely, Drama Teacher, Barbourville, Ky.

Mrs. Costella, one of the oldest residents of this county, Barbourville, Ky.

Barbourville, Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

REFERENCE SOURCES:

Reference Sources:

Mrs. Costella, Barbourville, Ky.

Mrs. Laura Mays, Barbourville, Ky.

Mr. D.L. Lumer, Barbourville, Ky.

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Stewart Carey

Folkways, Superstitions.

Witchcraft. This does not prevail in this locality. However there are a few people who believe that by the touch of a finger they can remove a wart, mole, a sty on the eye etc.

Charms. Horseshoes bring good luck. A white horse brings good luck. Find a needle and you will have good luck. A broken mirror brings bad luck. If you enter a door of a house and go out another or you will have bad luck. If the "wish-bone" of a chicken is placed over the door the first man or woman to pass under it will become your husband or wife.

When two persons pull the wish bone of a chicken, the one that gets the longest piece will never get married, but the one to get the short piece will be married at an early date. A bride should never let anyone put her ring on until she has been married a year, or she will have bad luck. Never give your sweetheart a fountain pencil or a razor or you will quarrel and separate.

Magic. A stamp turned upside down denotes love from the one who sent it on the letter. Walk under a ladder and you will fall to bad luck. Loose a hair pin and you have lost a friend. Two knives placed at the same plate will indicate that the person that sits there will soon attend a wedding.

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Haunts. Dreary looking houses, desolate houses are supposed to be the homes of evil spirits. Some people believe that they have seen haunts but this is not reliable. A number of people say that they have seen and felt the presence of "haints" and sensed their presence; but say if one goes near the apparition that it will disappear.

Fortune-telling A few people believe that they can transport themselves and talk with the dead. We have one woman who claims to be able to do this. She believes that she can also predict who will win in the elections and this kind of superstitions. Her predictions are as often wrong as they are right. Many claim that they can read cards and tell of the past and future. A few of people read the palms.

Dreams. To dream of tears, is a sign of happiness. A dream of an automobile brings bad luck. A dream of fire denotes danger. To dream of a postman means that a letter will be received. To dream of muddy water will bring bad luck and misfortune, to dream of the water being clear will bring good luck.

Wishes. Wishes can not be made to come true by an action of words. Some believe that if you count every white horse you see until you count one hundred and then make a wish when you finish the one hundred, your wish will come true. If you put a ring on some ones finger and tell them

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

them when to take it off and they remember the time to take it off and do so, their wish will come true.

When smoke goes straight up good weather will follow, or if you start to build a fire and name your sweethearts name and the fire burns it means she or he loves you; if the fire goes out it indicates that he no longer cares for you.

Darkness People are afraid of dark because they cannot see. They are afraid of what other human beings will do to them.

Salt Spilling salt brings bad luck. If you can spill salt on a birds tail you can catch it.

Moon. The position of the moon is supposed to tell the farmers when to plant their seeds. The man in the moon is supposed to be a man who violated the law of no work on Sunday. He burned brush therefore he was taken from the world and placed in the moon where he burns brush all the time.

Sun, Stars, Comet A red sunset denotes good weather. Make a wish you will surely see it come true if you see a falling star. Some children have the belief that if you lay on the ground flat on your back and count eight stars, you will be unable to get up without help.

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Saliva. Some believe that if saliva is placed on sores that it will cure them. Put saliva on your thumb and stamp your palm and it will run off any evil spirits.

Sneezing. Sneezing means you are taking a cold. Sneeze before breakfast ory before night.

Hiccoughs. You take hiccoughs when you have told a lie. Some beliefs are that when anyone has the hiccoughs it indicates the sign of death. Take nine swallows of water without breathing and you will cure them. Sticking out the tongue and leaving it for a few minutes is supposed to be another cure for hiccoughs.

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Superstitions and sayings.

Most of the children in this section believe in "spooks" and ghosts, but they do not look for them only on Hallowe'en nights.

It is an ill omen if a black cat crosses one's path.

Stump your toe, kiss your thumb, and you will see your beau.

When your right eye itches, you are going to be made mad, but if your left eye itches you will meet a stranger.

When you start somewhere and turn back you will have bad luck unless you make a cross and spit on it.

Hang a horse shoe over the door and you will have good luck either as going out or coming in.

Spit on a horse shoe and throw it over your head and you will have good luck.

If the hem of a girl's dress is turned up, she must make a wish, kiss the hem of her dress and turn it down and the wish will be granted.

If a dream is told before breakfast it will surely come true.

Supernatural power.

Two people in this town can cure warts. One man merely asks you to have faith in him, runs his finger around on the wart, says a few words to himself, and if you have faith the wart will come off

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Another man takes a knife and cuts a cross on the wart, turns his back and says a few words to himself and the wart will go away after a few days.

Unusual dialect, slang, expressions

Tote--carry

Cotch--catch

Fotch--Bring

Cixer--cover

Hit--it

Axes--asked

Mouf--mouth

Piller--pillow

Fount--found

Yander--yonder

Bestest--best

Foller--follow

Spilt--spilled.

Apt--likely

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Names of places.

Scratch ankle; Goose creek; Flat Lick; Smoky; Bailly Switch;
Ely Holler; Coal Port; Kay Jay; Swan Pond; Frog Level;
Dog Town; Providence; Boone Heights; Stinking Creek; Horse
Creek; Sinking Valley; Tarpine Branch; Mackie Bend; King
Town; Meadow Creek; Indian Creek.

Expressions.

He's deader than a door nail.
He's apt to do it.
You don't say so.
They're over thar.
He's crazier than a bess-bug.
Gimme them books.
He's the tops.
It's taller than a Georgia Pine.
Higher than a kite.
She's my flusy
You're a going thing.
That was some tear-up
It's tighter than dick's hat band.

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Expressions(continued)

Poorer than Job's turkey.

More kids than Carter had oats.

Richer than Jay Gould.

You gummed up the works.

He propounded the gospel.

It's a settled fact.

Is that so.

He's quicker than a cat.

He's sly as a fox.

It's as long as a pair of suspenders.

You're telling me.

I ort to do it.

It's no matter at all.

You're the berries.

He's pert nigh there.

Reference sources:

Personal observation of Field workers.

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Reference Source:

Union College Library, Barbourville, Ky.

Mrs. Costella, an old resident, Barbourville, Ky.

Mr. G. M. Mays, an old resident, Barbourville, Ky.

Mr. C. O. Burch, an old resident, Barbourville, Ky.

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Long ago in the hills and valleys of Kentucky the youths and maidens from the country side met as neighbors during the harvest or festival time and when the work was over sang and played together. They danced to the tune of some spontaneous song creation. If they found it a true expression of their joy, they danced it over and over as boys and girls of today might play again and again a game which particularly fascinates them. After many repetitions and constant revisions the dance and the song which prompted it, became a traditional game to be passed from one generation to another.

Unlike many other forms of art, such as literature, paintings and drama, folk songs and games have been neglected. Perhaps this is because pictures and written words can be seen and handled and can easily be preserved for others, but actions of people unwritten stories and forms of play are not so easily preserved. Folk arts live only in the hearts and lives of humble folk. Fathers and mothers must teach them to their own children. and these children must teach them to their children so that they may live from one generation to another.

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A FOLK SONG

"Down in the Valley"

Down in the balley, the valley so low,
Hang your head over, hear the wind blow
Hear the wind blow, dear, hear the wind blow
Hang your head over, hear the wind blow.

Roses love sunshine, violets love dew
Angels in Heaven know I love you
Know I love you, dear, Know I love you
Angels in Heaven know I love you.

If you don't love me, love whom you please
Throw your arms around me, give my heart ease
Give my heart ease, love give my heart ease
Throw your arms around me, give my heart ease.

Throw your arms around me before it's too late
Throw your arms around me, feel my heart break;
Feel my heart break, dear, feel my heart break;
Throw your arms around me and fee my heart break;

Write me a letter, write it today
Stamp it tomorrow, and send it away
send it away, dear, send it away;
Stamp it tomorrow, send it away.

Write in this letter containing three lines
Answer my question, will you be mine
Will you be mine dear, will you be mine
Answer my question will you be mine.

Build me a castle, forty feet high,
So I can see him as he rides by
As he rides by, dear, as he rides by
So I can see him as he rides by.

Roses love sunshine, violets love dew
Angels in heaven know I love you.
Lnow I love you, dear know I love you
Angles in Heaven know I love you.

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Stuart Carey

Corena

Corena, corena, wher'd you stay last night?
Corena, corena, wher'd you stay last night?
Came hom this morning the sun shining bright

I love corena tell the world I do,
I love corena tell the world I do
Just a little more loving, let your heart be true.

I left corena way across the sea
I left corena way across the sea
She wouldn't write me no letter, didn't care for me.

Good-bye corena, It's fare you well
Good-bye Corena, its fare thee well
How much I love you no body can tell.

THE BLACKEST CROW

The blackest crow that ever flew
Although it may turn white;
When I prove also to you my love
Bright days will turn to night.

When I prove fals e to you, my love
The rocks will melt and run,
The ocean will freeze in a solid cake
and the deep blue sea will burn

The storms are over the ocean love
The sea begins to foam
It almost breaks my heart, little love
to think of you at home.

I asked your mother for your love;
she said you were too young.
I wish I had never seen your rosy cheeks,
or heard your lying tounge.

Your gold ring I'll send back to you
your letters I will burn
the lock of hair you stole from me
I'll thank you to return.

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Your yellow hair I do compare
with a beaded link of gold
You was the prettiest creature, little love
my love ever did hold.

Remember on Yonder's Mountain love
when sitting by side
You promised you would marry me
and be no other's bride

I've a bright ship on the ocean, love
I've a bright ship on the sea;
I've a true love out in the country
that will never go back on me.

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THE HANGMAN'S SONG

Through the pine, through the pine, where the sun
never shines,
And shiver when the cold wind blows.
I killed no man, and I robbed no train;
I have done no hanging crime.

"Hangman, hangman, slack on me now
Slack on your way a while,
For I see my parents a coming, they
Have walked for many a mile.

Oh Parents, O parents, did you bring me any gold?
Did you come to buy me free
Or did you come to see me hang
Upon the gallows tree?
O son, O son for many a mile
We've walked to see you hung.

"Hangman, hangman slack on your read,
Slack on your road for a while
I see my brothers a coming they
have walked for many a mile
Oh brothers, O brothers, did you bring me any gold?
Did you come to by me free
"O brother, O brother, for many a mile
We've walked to see you hung.

"Hangman, hangman, slack on your road way
Slack on your way a while
I see my sisters a coming they
have walked for a many a mile.
O sister, O sister, did you bring me any gold
Did you come to buy me free
O brother, O brother, we have walked for a many a mile
We've come to see you hung.

"Hangman, Hangman, slack on your road,
Slack on your road for a while
I see my true-love a coming, she has walked many a mile
True-love, true-love, ~~xxxxxx~~ did you bring me any gold?
Did you come to buy me free
True-love, true-love I have walked for many a mile
I have come to buy you free
And take you home with me.

CUMIST

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LONE VALLEY

'Way down in lone valley,
In some lonesome place,
Where the small bird doth whistle,
And its notes increase,
I looked all around me
And I saw I was alone;
And I was a poor strange boy
And a long way from home.

My love says she won't have me,
As I understand,
She wants a free holder,
And I have no land;
But I would maintain her
On silver and on gold,
And as many fine things as
My love's house could hold.

I wish I were a merchant,
And could write a fine hand
I'd write my love a letter
That she might read and understand
I'd send it by the waters
That the isles overflow,
And think of sweet Sara
Whereever I may go.

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THE OLD SOW

What will we do with the old sow's head
It won't make meat and it won't make bread
Wheat bread, corn bread, or any such thing.
The old sow died last winter in the spring

What will we do with the old sow's jaw
We can't ~~eat~~ it cooked and we can't eat it raw
Cooked meat, raw meat, or any such a thing
The old sow did die last winter in the spring.

What will we do with the old sow ears
It won't make whiskey and it won't make beer
Good beer, bad beer, any such a thing
The old sow died last winter in the spring.

What will we do with the old sow's side
We can't eat it stewed and can't eat it fried
Stewed meat, fried meat, or any such a thing
The old sow died last winter in the spring.

What are we going to do with the old sow's tail
It would make a good a glut as ever split a rail
Oak rail, chestnut rail, or any such a thing.
The old sow died last winter in the spring.

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Stuart Carey

CHASE THE BUFFALO

Cauter

Oh, the hawk ^{Cauter} shot the buzzard and the buzzard shot the crow
 And we'll rally round the cane brake and chase the buffalo
 Oh, the buffalo we'll chase, we will chase the buffalo
 And we'll rally round the cane brake and chase the buffalo.

Oh, the girls will sit and spin and the boys will stand & gri
 We will rally round the cane brake and chase the buffalo
 Oh, the buffalo we'll chase, we will chase the buffalo
 And we will rally round the cane brake and chase the buffalo

I will buy my wife a saddle and a horse that she can ride
 And I will buy me an other and ride right by her side.
 And we will rally round the cane brake and chase the buffalo
~~We will chase the buffalo, and we will chase the buffalo~~
 We'll rally round the cane brake and chase the buffalo.

Rise up, my dear, and present to me your hand,
 We are travelling in succession to some far and distant land.
 And we'll rally round the cane brake and chase the buffalo
 { Oh, we will chase the buffalo, oh we'll chase the buffalo
 We will rally round the cane brake and chase the buffalo.

Smith and
 12/1/19

THE BOOTLEGGER

Hee-Haw, hee-haw, Blind Jack is my name
 I romp, I paw, I snort, I snooze,
 I'm in the business of selling booze
 But the courts are after me, they're on my track
 I fear before long my business will slack.

I'll change my name, take my booze on my back
 so my name no longer will be blind jack
 Oh, I look like a tramp, I look like a begger
 They call this typw o'Jack a boozing bootlegger.

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But there is old Samp, he'll land on my mug
It's a sure hard court, and he's a rough judge
I was brought before him, then to Whitley city jail
Old Flem jerked a hard knot in the end of my tail

My credit's all gone, no money I've made
I've decided to quit the dagasted old trade
It won't do to sell liquor, it won't do to fudge
It's the wrong time for bootleggers while Sampson's Judge

So farewell, Mr. Shepherd, good-bye Mr. Joe
I've sarved my time for boozing and now for home I go
Before McCreary judges boosters have no show
Good-bye, Flem D. Sampson, also, Mr. Ball
Award the prize to Rammell, for his poem's best of all.

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to listen to me and all of them have ran away. If you will look underneath the stones of the hearth you will find a jar of money. Take it and give half of it to my daughter and keep the other half for yourself." The Preacher did as he was told and therefore he gained the old house and lived there for the rest of his life.

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A GHOST STORY

Once upon a time there was a woman and her daughter who lived alone in a large frame house. The woman died and left her daughter alone in the world. She moved away and the old house was left to decay. The people of the village dared not go near the house. It was believed that the house was haunted and the people of the village said that any who would spend one night in the house could then take possession of house and claim it for their own. Many people tried to stay in the house but were forced to leave in the middle of the night, by strange noises.

At last a preacher came by and agreed that he would stay there for one night and if he succeeded he would take possession of the house. The preacher asked for some candles and he with the Bible and the candles made preparation for the night. Along that night when all was still and the preacher was reading his bible, he heard a peculiar noise. He got up to see what it was but there was nothing at all. The door flew open several times but when he came to see what it was there was nothing there at all. One time he got up in time to feel a strong pushing against the door and just as he got the door open he looked and saw a flowing white garment disappear around the side of the house. He cried out, "Stop, in the name of the Father, son, and the Holy Ghost". Then a woman in the garment of silks and ribbons returned and told him, "Thank God, someone will listen to me. For months I've been trying to get someone

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Historical. Barbourville has had an interesting past from its very beginning. It early took rank with any town in the State for culture, refinement, and as the home of noted men and splendid women.

Kentucky was admitted into the Union on June 5, 1792. At the time of its admission there were seven counties in the State. Kentucky was originally a part of Fincastle co., Va. Later Fincastle was divided and Kentucky co. created; later Kentucky co. was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln. All that part S. of the North Fork of Kentucky River and S. and W. of Green River was Lincoln co., and from it in December 1799 was formed Knox co. The territory embraced within its boundaries was what is now Harlan, Bell, Whitley, Laurel, a part of Rockcastle, and part of Clay counties.

In August 1800 certain gentlemen, among them John Logan, John Ballinger, John Rudrick, Reason Warfield and Alexander Stewart met at the house of John Logan for the purpose of fixing the county seat of the county. Mr. Logan's house was located just below the mouth of Knox Fork of Big Richland Creek, and there was a considerable settlement around there. There was one other settlement within the boundaries of the county, the Flat Lick settlement. The Commissioners of these two settlements were so evenly divided that no agreement for the location of the county seat was made, and the _____

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meeting adjourned until October 12th. In 1783 a Virginian, Richard Barbour, entered 5,000 acres of land on Cumberland River, and included the mouth of Richland Creek. After the survey of this 5,000 acres of land, it passed to John Barbour, a cousin of Richard Barbour.

At the second meeting of the Commissioners for fixing the seat of justice, James Barbour was present. He then purposed to the Commissioners that if they would locate the county seat upon his land near the mouth of Richland Creek, that he would give to the county a town-site, and at the sale of the lots he would give half of the proceeds to the county toward a fund for erecting the public buildings. This proposal was accepted. At the same term of court the first "Board of Councils" was appointed. They were John Logan, Jr., James Mahan, John Rudrick, John Ballinger, James Johnson, Alexander Goodwin, James Culton, Richard Ballinger, Thomas Johnson, and Alexander Stewart.

While Barbourville's growth after its location and organization was extremely slow, for twenty-five years afterward it was the only town in E. Ky., S. of Lexington, except Richmond. It was the center of S. E. Ky., and continued to be that for many years. It was the location of one of the five branches of the Bank of Kentucky until the charter of that institution was repealed by the Legislature of 1840.

Barbourville was not mentioned until the Third Census was taken in 1810. It was then credited with 68 inhabitants, and since that Census included only adults, there

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there would have been many more if the children and slaves had been counted. Among the first settlers of Barbourville and the founders of the community were Eve, Ballinger, and Adam families, moving here from Virginia. John Ballinger, the first of that family here, was a surveyor and was one of the deputy surveyors of Lincoln co. when it included Knox and the whole of S. E. Ky. Joseph Eve was long Circuit Judge, and was the only American Minister to the Republic of Texas and died in that service.

In 1837 there was organized at Barbourville a debating society, modeled after the more famous society of Danville. It flourished for eight years, developing many brilliant minds and laying the foundation for future orators, among whom was Samuel F. Miller, a young man who moved from Madison co. to practice medicine. At that time Silas Woodson, a young man reared on Cumberland River near Flat Lick, was engaged in the practice of law at Barbourville. He and young Dr. Miller officed together. Woodson insisted that Miller take up the study of law, which he did and was admitted to the bar in 1849. Mr. Woodson migrated to Missouri and some years later became its Governor. In 1851 Mr. Miller moved to Iowa and some years later President Lincoln appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He served upon the bench of that Court continuously until his death in 1895.

In the war of 1812, Ky. furnished many soldiers;

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Knox co. sent two complete companies, more in proportion to its population than any other county in the State. It furnished more than its proportion of men in the Mexican War, and has since done the same in every War in which our country has been engaged, down to the World War. During the Civil War, when both the Union and Confederates held Cumberland Gap as they did successively for four years, Barbourville was the scene of much revelry and gayety among the young people and the officers of the armies. There was at that time no village or settlement nearer Cumberland Gap than Knoxville and Morristown in Tenn. Barbourville was nearer, and frequently during these years dances and receptions were given in Barbourville.

Knox co., founded in 1799, was named for James Knox, and not in honor of Gen. Henry Knox as has been generally stated by Ky. historians. (Information from Union College Library, Barbourville)

Note in file

There was an epidemic of influenza in 1917, during the World War, which caused many deaths.

There have been three floods of importance in the history of the county: the first in 1860, the next in 1886, and the last in 1929.

Reference sources:

Union College Library, Barbourville.

~~Brooklyn~~ Dr. Tye, Barbourville.

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Homelife.

Most of the houses in Barbourville are made of wood and brick. Most of the houses in the country, outside of Barbourville, are constructed of wood, usually of the "frame-house" type. The average home of the better type will have about six rooms: Living room, dining room, two bedrooms, Kitchen and bath.

Fuel

Coal is generally used for heating purposes. Natural gas is used for heating and cooking. A considerable amount of coal is mined in Knox county.

Meals.

The three daily meals are called, breakfast, dinner and supper. An average breakfast consists of cereal, bacon, ro ham, coffee, corncakes, hot biscuit and jelly. The noonmeal or dinner consists of a vegetable or so, a meat, and a salad also desert. Supper in the evening will be about the same as the noon repast. Practically all foods are home products. In the country corn grown at home is often carried to the grist mill and ground into meal. The better farmers raise their own hogs for meat. Almost every home has a garden.

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Physicians

There are seven doctors in Barbourville, six medical particians and one chiropractor. This number includes the county health office doctor.

Old Home Remedies.

Brown paper and vinegar are used for sprains. Turpentine and lard are used for more throat and a cold in the chest. Mutton tallow is used for chapped hands and face. Sassafras tea, made of roots, is used as a hot tea, and also as a table beverage in the spring of the year and is said to be a blood tonic. "Bitters" candy, or whiskey and honey are used for coughs and colds. "Slippery elm" bark in whiskey is used to prevent or abort boils. Bear's paw root in whiskey is used for rheumatism. Red coon root in whiskey is a blood tonic. Warts are supposed to be removed by cutting a cross on the wart and making a circle around it with the point of a knife.

Tools and Utensils

The frow is still occasionally used to rive or split boards and shingles. The old expression, as dallas a frow. is still heard. The beaver, a sharp, bevel edged instrument for fine and tedious work and the hemp-knife are both used and found still in use in some places. The cradle a kind of a scythe used for cutting and binding oats and other grain, is still used on the hill side farms. Corn huskers and corn shellers are

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are in use throughout the county. Hearth side tools, tongs, poker shovel, etc. are in most farm homes. An iron hook is found fixed in many fire places to use or to hang the pot on for cooking on the fire place. Pots kettles, and skillets made of heavy iron are used for cooking over the open fire. Large heavy iron ovens are used to bake bread in the ashes of the fire place.

Many charms are found, made of wood or earthenware. Wooden water-buckets and dippers made of long gourds are still in use in many homes in the rural sections. Heavy china dishes, with bright flower designs are found.

Home Customs

In the cold weather the family sits around the open fire in a semi-circle the men folks often smoking a pipe or chewing tobacco. The women often knit or sew. The father usually sits at the head of the table at meals. while the mother does the serving of the food. When guests are on hand to fill the table, children usually wait for the "second Table". In order the father is served first; when guests are present they are first waited upon.

Clothes.

Most of the women who live in the country wear long, loose

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dresses made on the "Mother Hubbard style" without belts. Fashionable dresses of old days, still preserved in trunks in many attics, were often the style, lots of them were hoops. Many yards of material was needed to make these skirts. Night clothes were large, loose-fitting night gowns. Usually they were made of outing. Old ladies usually wore knitted shawls around their shoulders in cold weather, and large sunbonnets to shade their faces during the summer. Children, from two to ten or twelve years go barefooted in warm weather, and some women work around the house in their barefeet.

Sometimes men do the milking but most often the women do it. Food is kept in the spring houses and cellars during the summer. In Knox County abandoned coal mines are often used for storing and preserving food.

In some parts of the country women still use the side saddle in riding horse back. However, most country people, from the outlying dirt roads districts, come to town in wagons.

Most people have clocks and watches by which to tell time. but some of them still by the shadows and the position of the sun.

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L B.

Labor Disputes.

S- 250

Knox co

The first labor dispute of any importance was in February 1924 at the coal mines of Brush Creek in Knox co. Causes were labor organizations trying to organize the National Miners Union, which the operators did not want, causing a strike. The next dispute in the mines was in September 1934, when the United Mine Workers of America tried to get the mines to recognize the Union. Some members came out and quit their work, and tried to force others to do so but were not successful. This dispute did not result in a strike.

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COHIST

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Literature.

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A series of articles dealing with the history of this section, furnished by Miss Weeks of Union College, Barbourville, were published by the Barbourville Mountain Advocate from 1923 until 1925.

The Mountain Advocate of Barbourville is publishing at the present time a column called Remembrances, which is largely about Barbourville and its history.

Autobiography of William E. Barton, Bobbs-Merrill, 1932, contains considerable material relative to Knox co.

Prof. H. A. Howard of the Corbin High School, Corbin, Ky., is now working on a book which will probably be called History of Laurel and Knox Counties.

Mr. Buss Tinsley of Barbourville is making a collection of material on which he plans to base history of Laurel co.

Various books on Kentucky History deal with the history of this section, such as those by Collins, Kerr, Smith, Temple, and Bodley

Life Among the Hills and Mountains of Kentucky, by W. R. Thomas, contains interesting material on this region.

(Local Guide Worker reports can find no records of Authors, Inventors, or Scientists from Barbourville or Knox co.)

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Folkways, Signs.

Weather A "foggy haze" over the moon indicates rain. A red sunset denotes the following day to be fair. Fog after a rain means that damp weather will continue.

Hoodoos Find a horseshoe and keep it and you will have good luck. Some people place the horseshoe over the door that it will bring good luck to them and all entering the door.

Lucky and unlucky signs. The number "13" is supposed to be an unlucky number. Crowds of "13" are supposed to have evil befall them. Some people believe a person should not read a book with 13 pages. When Friday falls on the 13th of the month it is supposed to be a very unlucky day. Many people will not undertake any important task on this day, because they feel it will be a failure. A baby born on this day is supposed to be unlucky throughout life.

Wish when you see a white horse and your wish will come true. When a black cat crosses your path you will have bad luck. You can undo this charm by taking five steps backwards and spitting over your left shoulder.

If you find a pin with the point pointing toward you it indicates good luck. If it is pointed from you bad luck will follow.

If you wish to rid yourself of a wart go to a fork in the road rub it with a small amount of sand, then tell it to go off and go onto the first person that passes that way. If you dream of tears you will be made especially happy.

Barbourville, Knox Co., Ky

Stewart Carey

A dream of death indicates a wedding. To dream of a wedding is a sign of a death. Snakes in a dream means that your enemies are after you. Muddy water seen in a dream bring bad luck but to see clear water is a sign of good luck.

Break a mirror and you will have seven years of bad luck. A rabbit's foot or its left hind leg carried in a pocket brings good luck. Gamblers believe that if they rub a negroes head before entering a game it will bring good luck.

Personal Characteristics. Red hair denotes fiery temper. Cross eyes bring bad luck. A green eyed person is supposed to possess many of the same qualities of a cat. Small ears denote a tendency to be stingy, a full lower lip denotes a generous disposition. A square chin denotes stubbornness. Long slender finger are indications of a musician. Shaggy eyebrows that meet show that the person is likely to be a criminal. If a baby's fingernail is cut before it is a year old it will grow up to be a thief.

Weather A crow cawing denotes rain. Croaking of frogs means that it will rain. A hard winter means it will be an early spring and a hot summer. February 2nd is groundhog day, if he sees his shadow on this day he will go back into his hole and there will follow six weeks of bad weather. If he fails good weather will follow. If the first of March is blustery or comes in rough it will go out like a lamb. But if it comes in quite and still

Box 3 COHIST
File 12

Barbourville, Knox Co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

it will go out like a lion or very rough and blustery.

Box 3
File 12

Local History

Local LegendsKnox Co.
Knox Co.

Nelle Shumate

Once Daniel Boone and a friend were passing through this section and as dark was coming down a band of roving Indians saw and recognized Daniel Boone. Quickly they took up his trail and caught Daniel and his friend. It seems that the Indians had heard about Daniel's cunning and bravery and had endeavored to hire and persuade him to fight with them against their enemies before but he would not, so this time the Indians meant to threaten him and in this way, either make him fight for them, or else they would kill him and then he could not help their enemies the hostile Indians. After this was explained to Daniel and his friend, the Indians looked around and found an old log cabin into which the prisoners were thrust for safe keeping until daylight. In the cabin Daniel saw some tobacco hanging dry from the rafters. This he and his friend crushed into fine dust and into the early morning when their captors came for them to torture them the two prisoners blew the dust into their eyes and thus escaped while the Indians cried and whooped.

(4)

Shumate

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Mr. Stewart Carey,
Local Worker.

Manufacturing and Industry. Barbourville and Knox co. industries consist mainly of lumber and coal. They have one of the most important lumber mills in Ky.

One of the interesting factories in S.E. Ky. is the plant of T.W. Minton & Co., established at Barbourville in the fall of 1914 by Col. T.W. Minton, and his son and daughter, R.B. and Nola E. Minton. The factory has been in continuous operation since that time. They employ normally from 100 to 125 men at the plant, and many more in the forests cutting and getting out hickory and other woods. They manufacture golf shaft handles, broom handles, canes, ladder rungs, white oak staves and heading, and lumber of various kinds. This factory is located 2 mi. S. of Barbourville, about one-half mi. from Dixie Highway, US 25E. Visitors are welcome at all times by application at the office near the plant. They have a large export as well as domestic business, especially in hickory golf shafts.

Near the Minton factory is located the Minton Hickory Mountain Farm and Stables, where the nationally known Minton Hickory saddle horses are bred and trained. From this nursery have come such champions as ~~The~~ Feudist, Vendetta, Mountain Echo, Etta Kett, Fiery Crag, Sara Kathleen, Mountain Laurel, The Target, Maiden Blush, Burnswick, and hundreds of others. Visitors are welcome at the farm or training stables at almost any time by appointment with Miss Minton. However, the stables are usually closed on Sunday, unless special arrangements are made.

The Rapp Lumber Co. is located one-half mi. S. of Barbourville on US 25E. This is a planing mill which produces nearly 3 million

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Box 3 File 12

feet of lumber per year, which is mostly Appalachian hardwood and hemlock. They are employing 45 men at present.

The Smith Stave and Lumber Co. Inc., produces and manufactures genuine Kentucky Mountain white oak beer staves exclusively, operating two mills, at London and Barbourville, Ky. Their supply of timber comes from Harlan, Bell, Laurel, Knox and Clay counties in Kentucky, Lee co. Va., and Hancock co., Tenn. The staves require several processes, part of which is done in the woods and part at the mills; when they leave the mill they are shipped ready to make into kegs. The sap is taken out in a drying process so that the staves will bend. The machinery is of unique type and operates at high rate of speed, requiring skilled men to operate.

The Blackstone Hardwood Lumber Co. plant has recently been built in Knox co. It is located S. of Barbourville on US 25E, just outside of the city limits.

There is one publishing plant in Barbourville, The Mountain Advocate. This is a small printing office which puts out a weekly paper of fourteen hundred circulation, and takes care of local job printing.

The only public service enterprise the city has is the Barbourville Waterworks Co. This supplies the city with water. The electric power, and natural gas, come from adjoining towns.

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Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Reference sources:

Miss Nola Minton, Owner, Minton Mill and Farm Stables.

Mr. Robert Vile, General Manager, Rapp Lumber Co.

Mr. Clyde Smith, General Manager, Smith Stave & Lbr. Co.

Mr. J.H. Black, General Manager, Blackstone Hardwood Lbr. Co.

Mr. Kenchindol, General Manager, Dogwood Lumber Co.

Mr. H.R. Chandler, Editor, Mountain Advocate.

--- all above of Barbourville, Ky.

⑥

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Military Items of Interest.

623

On September 19, 1861 there was a fight or skirmish between the citizens of Knox County and Barbourville who belonged to the Union, and Confederate soldiers who were passing through. These Confederate soldiers were all mounted, and were taking all horses and anything they wanted as they passed through the settlement. The citizens were notified that these troops were coming this way, so most of the people of the County when notified armed themselves with "Hog-Rifles" and those who did not have rifles armed themselves with long knives or anything to fight with. All waited at Tanyard Bridge, located where the corner of Dishman and Depot Sts. is now. This bridge was across a deep ravine which could not be crossed. They had taken up the floor of this bridge so the Confederate soldiers could not cross with their horses. When they arrived there was a small skirmish which lasted for only a short time; one Confederate soldier was killed, and one of the citizens was wounded and died later. The Confederate soldier was buried about 100 yards from where the fight was held. Seeing that they could not cross here, they traveled on North through Manchester, Ky. This was the only battle or skirmish which happened in this county.

Reference Source:

Mr. B. P. Walker, Barbourville, Ky. (son of one of the Confederate soldiers who fought in the skirmish, who was then living in Tennessee).

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Military Rosters.

Several people in Barbourville have had old Military Rosters in their families, but most of these have been misplaced. The Barbourville worker on the American Guide could find only two Rosters, and both of these were of Spanish-American War companies. Mr. E. B. Hemphill, Barbourville, has a Roster of Company "A", 4th Ky., formed in Bell county but having 16 men from Knox. Mr. King W. Wilson of Barbourville has a Roster of Company "L", 4th Ky. Vol. Inf. which contained Knox men. Both mentioned companies were Spanish-American Troops.

Reference Sources:

Mr. E. B. Hemphill.

Mr. King W. Wilson.

Mrs. Cestella.

.....All of Barbourville, Ky.

S.
July 1912
Box 3
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COHIST
(b)
5-6-23

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey,
Local Worker,
The American Guide,
Barbourville, Ky.

Old Mill Sites and Mill-stones.

In 1886 a large mill-house was erected within the city limits of Barbourville, on North Main Street. This house was modernly equipt with a mill run by steam pressure. This was owned and erected by W. W. Sawyers. This building and mill have been torn away and none of the mill-stones remain.

Faulkner Mill-dam.

The Faulkner Mill-dam was erected in the year of 1815, seven miles south-west of Barbourville. Nothing remains of the mill except part of the dam.

Reference Source:

Mr. A. W. Hopper. Barbourville, Kentucky.

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Barbourville, Knox Co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Local Tours.

Dr. Thomas Walker Memorial State Park is in Knox County, near Barbourville. This Park is located 6.2 miles S. W. of US 25-E. Although now, at the present time, June 1936, can be reached only by a dirt road which is impassible during inclement weather, a highway to the Park is now under construction as a WPA project. In the Park is a ✓ replica of the first house built in Kentucky, a 5 ft by 12 ft. log cabin, the original built in 1750 by Dr. Walker. The Park is open to the public at all times and no admission fee is charged.

Minton Hickory Mountain Stables.

Miss Nora Minton, Manager, Barbourville, Kentucky. The Stables are located one mile S. of Barbourville and about one-half mile from the Dixie Highway, US 25-E. Visitors are welcome at the farm or training stables at almost any time by appointment with Miss Minton; however, the stables are usually closed on Sunday, unless special arrangements are made.

Minton Hickory Mill.

One of the interesting factories in S. E. Ky. is the plant of T. W. Minton & Co., established in the fall of 1914. The plant normally employs 100 to 125 men and many more in the forest cutting and getting out hickory and other woods. The plant manufactures golf handles, broom

Box 3 File 12 COHIST

Barbourville, Knox Co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

handles, canes, ladder rungs, white oak staves, heading, and lumber materials for various uses. This factory is located one mile south of Barbourville, about one half mile from the Dixie highway, US. 25 E. Visitors are welcome at all times by application at the office near the plant.

Old Office Building.

Once the office of Samuel F. Miller and Silas Woodson, once members of Supreme Court of United States, and Governor of Missouri, respectively. This small frame office building, located on Liberty st. in Barbourville, was built in 1846 by Thomas Woods.

Dishman Springs Lake and Summer Resort.

This Summer Resort is located 6 miles N. W. of Barbourville, and may be reached by a good paved road. This mountain lake is ideal for fishing, swimming, and canoeing.

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey
694

Points of Interest. Parks. Dr. Thomas Walker State Park,
Knox, co., Ky., near Barbourville. Six mi. S. of US 25 E.
A highway is being built, but at present can be reached
only over dirt road that is impassable in bad weather. Open
at all times, and no admission fee is charged. Park contains
replica of first home built in Ky., an 8 by 12 log cabin built
by Dr. Thomas Walker circa 1750. Park acreage acquired and
memorial cabin built through generosity Barbourville Post,
American Legion.

Dr. Thomas Walker started from his home at Castle
Hill, Va. in 1750 to make a survey of lands in what is now Ky.
He is said to have been the first white man to pass through
Cumberland Gap, near Middlesboro, Ky., antedating Boone by
about 20 years. Dr. Walker built his first camp-fire near
Clear Creek in Pine Mountain State Park near Pineville, and
then came N. and built a cabin near what is now Barbourville.
Dr. Walker kept an interesting and fairly accurate journal
of his travels.

On June 20, 1931 the Dr. Thomas Walker Memorial
State Park was opened with impressive ceremonies. This
Park contains what is said to be an exact replica of Dr.
Walker's cabin, the first home built in the wilderness that
was to be Ky. Both Park and Cabin are a result of untiring
work and generosity of the Barbourville Post, American Legion,
Barbourville.

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

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Stewart Carey
622

Points of interest. Historic houses.

Old office building, Barbourville. Once office of Samuel F. Miller and Silas Woodson, who were later member Supreme Court of U. S., and Governor of Mo., respectively.

This small frame office building, on Liberty St. in Barbourville, was built in 1846 by Thomas Woods. Building is now in a very poor state of repair, as nothing has been done to preserve it.

The two men, both later nationally famous, had joint offices in this building during a period of about 1847-'49. Miller, originally a physician, studied law at the suggestion of Judge Woodson. He moved to Iowa and later was appointed an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of U. S., serving there until his death in 1895. Judge Woodson moved to Mo. in 1849, and in 1851 became Governor of that state.

Reference sources: (for both Walker Park and Office bldg).

Ky. PROGRESS MAGAZINE, issue not given.

UNION COLLEGE LIBRARY, Barbourville.

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File 12

CONFIDENTIAL
4

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Folkways, Historic.

Slaves. Some slaves were owned in Knox co., most of them being in Barbourville where they served as house-servants. The negro men worked around the house and garden, while the women were cooks and maids. The slaves usually lived in small, one-room houses at the rear of their masters home, and were generally well fed and clothed.

There was some trading of slaves among Barbourville and Knox co. owners, and a few negroes were sold at public auction. These public sales were held on Court House Square, and some few slaves were bought and sold by "Negro Traders" who made a business of the traffic in blacks. Occassionally a negro man would be sold away from his family and sent away, never to see his people again.

Queer Names.

Some peculiar and interesting names of places and streams, ponds, etc. are found in Knox county, probably coming from persons once living near-by. Some of these are: Mehatabella, Saraha Bell, Saraha Liz, Murry Creasy Dollinger, Injin, Girdler.

Paleontology.

While some fossil evidences of pre-historic animal and plant life have been found near here, no definite search or study has been made to date.

150

COHIST

5-150

L.B.

District #4

London

COHIST

5

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POINTS OF INTEREST

Barbourville, Knox co.

Dr. Thomas Walker Memorial State Park, 6 mi. S. W. of Barbourville.

Old Office Bldg.- once office of Samuel F. Miller, Member of U. S. Supreme Court; and Silas Woodson, Governor of Missouri- Barbourville.

Minton Hickory Mountain Stables- Saddle and Show Horses,
2 mi. S. of Barbourville.

Union College, Barbourville.

Dishman Springs Lake Summer Resort- 6 mi. N. W. of Barbourville.

Coal Mines of Knox co.

Collection of Indian Relics- Home of Mr. Geo. Owens, Barbourville.

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Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

There are no look-out towers in Knox county but other places of interest for tourist are:

Dr. Thomas Walker's Memorial (First house built in Kentucky), located about six miles southwest of Barbourville.

✓ Dishman Springs Summer Resort and lake, located six miles northwest of Barbourville.

✓ Old Office Building, once office of Samuel F. Miller and Silas Woodson, who were later members of Supreme Court of U. S., and Governor of Missouri. respectively. This small frame office building, located on Liberty Street in Barbourville, was built in ~~xxx~~ 1846 by Thomas Woods.

Minton Hickory Mountain Stables, located one mile South of Barbourville and about one-half mile from Dixie Highway, U. S. 25 E.

There are no programs of a permanent nature found in Knox County.

There are no plants for power production in this county.

There are no land Reclamations projects in this county.

There are no reforestation projects in this county.

Population.

Box 3
F.R. 12
260

CGHIST

5-760

L.R.

①

The last census, taken in 1930, showed a population of 24,172 in this county. At the present there is a population of about 27,000, which shows an increase over the past six years.

...Reference sources:

Prof. Emerson Cobb, Science Teacher, Barbourville, Ky.
County Tax Commissioner's Office, Barbourville.
Union College Library, Barbourville.

COPIST

Box 3
File 12

5

Knox, county Ky.

Lexington Research,
(Wm. Archdeacon)Geology, Mineral Resources.

140, 631

The hard rocks of Knox county consist of principally of sandstone, sandstoneconglomerates, shales and coals of the Pottsville formation. Fluvatile sands, clays, and gravels are of recent age. The surface structure of knox county is that of a great though due to the fact that the Eastern Kentucky Geo- syncline strikes north eastwardly across the entire district. The sub-surface (Mississippian) structure of knox county is monoclinial, the inclination being sharply to the southeast.

The most important mineral resource of knox county is bituminous coal, but a considerable amount of cannal coal is present. The principal coal seams in Knox county are the followint: Straight Creek; Blue Gem, Jellico, Dean or No. 4 Oil and gas in commercial quantities have been produced from knox county ~~of~~ for many years, the oil chiefly coming from the three coal measure sands (1) "Wages" (2) "Jones" (3) Epperson" Natural gas is secured from these formations and from the unde-lying "Big Line" and "Big Injun" sands (Mississippian) Residual clays and clay shale suitable for brick making occur, and some transportation clays along the Cumberland River might also be used for this puppose.

Box 3
File 12

COPIST

①

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Climate.

130

The average winter temperature is approximately 36 degrees F. The average summer temperature is approximately 75 degrees F. Neither the winters nor summers usually go to extremes.

Barbourville is located along the river, hence the humidity is high, with some fog. The rainfall varies from 35 to 50 inches, the average being about 40 inches a year.

Geology.

140

The rock is of Pennsylvanian formation. The rocks lie horizontal with the hills formed by erosion. The Cumberland River cuts its winding course through the county. Most of the gravel and alluvial deposits are along the river where it has changed its course.

Knox co. soil is a sandy loam and clay. There is no limestone in this county. There is an abundance of free-stone and chalybeate water, and such springs abound throughout the county. The soil is very productive, and well adapted to raise corn, rye, oats, and garden vegetables, but not so good for wheat.

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Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Labor Disputes.

250

The first labor dispute of any importance was in February 1924 at the coal mines of Brush Creek in Knox co. Causes were labor organizations trying to organize the National Miners Union, which the operators did not want, causing a strike. The next dispute in the mines was in September 1934, when the United Mine Workers of America tried to get the mines to recognize the Union. Some members came out and quit their work, and tried to force others to do so but were not successful. This dispute did not result in a strike.

Population.

260

The last census, taken in 1930, showed a population of 24,172 in this county. At the present there is a population of about 27,000, which shows an increase over the past six years.

...Reference sources:

Prof. Emerson Cobb, Science Teacher, Barbourville, Ky.
County Tax Commissioner's Office, Barbourville.
Union College Library, Barbourville.

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BULLETIN FOR WORKERS

WRITERS' PROJECT

INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

I. All information herein asked for is for the COUNTY. Each county is to be treated as a unit and the report for each county must be accompanied by a MAP.

II. All information must be secured from the most reliable local sources available. If any information asked for is obtained from general sources such as state or national bulletins it must be checked by local authorities and approved by them.

III. In every instance no information will be accepted by the State Office unless its source is given: give name, title or position of informant.

IV. Suggested sources of information:

County judges	County engineers
County clerks	County agricultural agent
County assessors	Newspaper editors, publishers
School superintendents	Bankers
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, but be sure to check.	Postmasters
State University Bulletins, but beware of obsolete statements. Check with local authorities.	Other persons of competent knowledge

V. Do not send to the State Office partial County Reports. Each district supervisor must check on his workers until the report for a county is complete.

VI. Each report must be accompanied by a COUNTY MAP WITH ALL LOCATIONS CHECKED and approved by the County Engineer or some other recognized competent authority.

Box 3
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A typed statement on Knox Co., by Stewart Carey, no date, states that he has information from Union College Library, Barboursville, that Knox County was not named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, but after Col. James Knox.

Col. James Knox was the founder of old Camp Knox, in new Green Co., in 1770, and head of a company of pioneer explorers and Indian fighters known as the "Long Hunters", famous in Ky. pioneer history.

(HPH- 3/3-41)

KNOX COUNTY-

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Lib.Clipping Files- "Barboursville"- Louisville Times, Apr.22,1938

States that the first engagement between with Union troops in Civil War was in Barboursville, at intersection of B & Dishman and Comberland Ave.,
(on Ky.soil) Does not give date-

not correct

--

Collins, states- there was a skirmish between Home Guards and Conf.troops
in Barboursville at the bridge, Sept.19,1861

(Probably first statement not correct as to being the "first" engagement-)

(HPH 3/4-41)

(class 3)

KNOX COUNTY

(HPH 3/3-41)

COHIST Box 3 File 72
original
1/10/41
11/11/41

Knox County; edge S.E. Ky. coal field; area, 227,840 acres; Alt. to 2,000 ft.
Surface, high ridges to hills. Soil, fertile bottom. Some hickory, oak, poplar timber
standing. Agr'l pro., mainly corn, potatoes, tobacco, apples; Min'l pro., coal, gas,
many small oil wells, brick clays. Cattle, sheep, hogs, dairy pro. Main ind. farming,
mining. Large ind. in mfg. hickory golf clubs, ski steels, wagon spokes. Cumberland
R. navigable. Transportation, L. & N. R.R., main & branch lines; bus line; W. U. Tel'ph.,
Bell Tel'pn. Highways U.S. 25 E, KY., 6, II intersect, All weather, 91.3 M, dirt, 294.3 M.
Banks, 2; Asst. val. Co., \$7,613,506. Asst. per cap., \$268.94. Fam. buy power, \$378. Education,
44 Ht. Hl., 4 grade, 55, I R schools; Neg., I Hl., 2 grade, I, one R. schools. Union (Meth)
Col., B'vill. One pub. hospital, B'vill., 20 beds; 8 Drs., 3 reg. nurses; Full time health
service, I officer, I nurse, 2 sanitarians. Water & sewer systems B'vill. Families on
relief, 748. Churches, representing Bapt., Meth., Pres., Christian & others. Lodges &
Social Org's, Masonic, Odd Fol., Kiwanis, Wom. Study Club, Civic Club, Jr. Study Club,
Bus. Men's Club, 2 Pt. Trs. Assns. Special Events, May Festival, Knox Co. Fair,
Annual Dahlia Show, (Oct.) Court Day. Only inc. town, Barboursville. Co. St., pop. 2,420,
named after James Barbour, who contributed town site. History; formed 1799, from
Lincoln, named after Col. James Knox, founder old Camp Knox, leader of "Long Hunters".
Pop. 31,029. Office building standing of Judge Sam'l F. Miller, Justice U.S. Supreme
Ct., appt. Pres. Lincoln, and also occupied Silas Woodson, afterwards Gov. of Mo. It
is believed by some that Dr. Thos. Walker, noted pioneer explorer, built the first
cabin in Ky., original chimney remaining, about which a replica has been built in
Dr. Thos. State Park, on old Wilderness Rd. Woodson mansion, 1830, standing, Dishman
Springs, resort.

KNOX COUNTY

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>
Anchor	321	Dumas	24
Arkle	25	Elmrock	47
Artemus	200	Elys	158
Baden	23	Emanuel	100
Baileys (Baileys Switch)	36	Erose	5
Barbourville	2,380 ✓	Flat Lick	500 ✓
Barnyard	50	Fount	163
Baughman	71	Garrich	75
Bays		Gibbs	30
Bennettsville		Girdler	75
Bertha	40	Gray (Grays) ✓	500 ✓
Bimble	10	Green Road	
Briggs		Hammond	75
Bryants Store	52	Haven	
Cannon	23	Heidrick	110
Corbin	8,036 ✓	Himyar	100
Corts	39	Hinkle	19
Crane Nest	110	Hubbs	10
Dean		Hugel (Horse #2)	
Dewitt	100	Indiancreek	40

Box 3
File 12KNOX COUNTY (Cont.)

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>
Jarvis Store	40	Swan Lake	50
Kay Jay (Lunsford)	100	Swanpond	25
King	30	Tedders	24
Knoxfork	38	Tinsley	
Lay(Myricks)	15	Tracebranch	20
Lunsford (Kay Jay)		Trosper	150
Mills	100	Tunnel	
Morse		Tuttle	25
Morse#2		Tway	
Myric(Lay)	15	Walker	24
Ostend		Warren	62
Pennsy		Watch	17
Permon	10	Wheeler	200
Place(Siler)	100	Wilton	250
Rock Cliff		Woolum (Woollum)	100
Rossland	30		
Salt Gum	35		
Scalf	63		
Siler(Place)	100		
Sprule	75		

Box 3
Pike 22

COHIST.

(7)

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey
170

Products. In Knox co., of which Barbourville is the county-seat, there are 3,579 farms, with an average of 44.2 acres per farm. A large number of products are raised on these farms, but most of them are for home use. There are four major products raised in large quantities in this district: tobacco, corn, Irish potatoes, and hay.

The farmers in this district have only recently begun to raise tobacco for sale. There were two hundred farmers in Knox co. who raised tobacco crops last year; one hundred and fifty of them have marketed their crop, and the others raised theirs for home use. In 1934 the yield was 50,000 lbs. of Burley tobacco in this district, and this sold at an average of 20¢ per lb. In 1934 there were 27,293 acres of land planted in corn, which yielded a total of 45,283 bu. Not much of this crop is sold as it is kept for home use. In 1934 there was 68,428 bu. of Irish potatoes raised in this district. The 1935 season yield was much smaller, due to excess rainfall which cut the crop about 30%. There are several types of hay raised in this country. The latest introduced is Korean Lespeleza, which many of the farmers are now sowing. Some of the others are alfalfa, clover, timothy, soy beans, peas, oats, and grasses; all of this production is for home use.

Most of the other agricultural products are vegetables and fruits raised for home use. Most of the gardens are just large enough to supply the family needs.

2200

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Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

The Knox co. Agricultural Fair is an event for the farmers of Knox co. There are prizes given for the best exhibits of different products of the county, and most of the farmers bring in their best articles for show; ~~at~~ at this Fair you may see the cream of the year's crop. The Fair starts each September 1st and lasts through the 3rd.

✓ Timber in Knox co. is being used fast; every day logs are being hauled to the mills here in this co. to be sawed into lumber to be shipped. At the present much timber is being shipped from adjoining counties to take care of the needs of Knox mills. When mills were first erected in Knox co. there was a great demand for logs. Roads were bad during the winter months, and hauling had to be done when roads would permit. Some owners of timber lands would have logs cut during summer months, and wait for tides or the river to rise high enough to carry their rafts of logs down the streams.

At that time men had "Log Rollings". The owner of the timber land would have a "Log Rolling", at which all the men in his community would help him cut his logs and get them ready to ship. So in turn until each man in that community had his logs ready for the mill. That is a thing of the past; the roads are now in condition so trucks can travel, and the mills buy or lease timber lands and have their own help ~~to~~ move these logs to the mills.

There are not many sheep raised in this co. and what are for market are usually sold to buyers who truck them to Richmond, Ky. to the stock yards.

Some trapping is done in this district, but all is for small

COHIST

3.

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Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

fur-bearing animals such as skunk, mink, muskrat, fox and opossum.

Knox co. does not have any quarries of importance but could have if a special stone, sand-stone, should be needed in the future. There is a large amount of this stone in the county, none of it in large amounts, but many small quarries. This sand-stone is soft and easy to quarry, but hard to handle or ship because it chips and breaks easily. This stone when put into a building makes a very beautiful one; at the present time there are several buildings being constructed of this sand-stone, all under the supervision of the WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION.

There is an unlimited amount of clay in this county which is good for making brick. Lots of it was used when the Barbourville Brick Co. was in operation, but this plant is down at present. Shale, a decomposed rock, is also used for making brick. This material makes a brick not as red as the clay brick, but just as good a brick, the only difference being in color. There is plenty of this material, in fact an unlimited amount. The largest deposit is on US 25 E. just before entering Barbourville. There has been only a small amount taken from this deposit.

Box 3
File 12

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Reference sources:

County Agricultural Agent Moore, Knox co., Barbourville.

Mr. Basil Minton

Mr. Orval Hammons, (on Trapping and Fur)

Mr. Will Osborne, (Stone Quarries)

Mr. L. L. Richardson, (Clay and Shale)

.... all of Barbourville, Ky.

(8)

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

Religious Denominations.

661

First Baptist Church, corner of Main and High Sts.,
with approximately 550 members.

Regular Services:

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
Morning Worship, 10:50 a. m.
B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesdays, 7:00 p. m.

First Methodist Church, on North Main St., with
approximately 425 members.

Regular Services:

Sunday morning, Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Morning Worship, 11:00 a. m.
Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.
Evening Worship, 7:15 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, 7:00 p. m. every Wednesday evening.

The Christian Church, on High St. with approximately
250 members.

Regular Services:

Church School, 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship, 11:00 a. m.
Christian Endeavor, 6:15 p. m.
Evening Worship, 7:15 p. m.

Box 3 File 12

Barbourville, Knox co., Ky.

Stewart Carey

✓ The Catholic Church is located on the old street car line, in the S. E. section of Barbourville. Mass is held the first Sunday in each month; at 8:00 a. m. during the winter, and at 7:00 a. m. during the summer months.

Hospitals.

The Logan Hospital, corner of Black St. and Court Square, has 12 beds and an operating room. Emergency service is given, but ambulance service is not available.

Public Libraries.

Barbourville has no public Libraries. Union College and Barbourville High School each have a library of their own.

(H)

Knox County

Rahma Jackson
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 31, 1939
Folklore Material

Chas. L. Hammon
Walter Tedders
Clerks of the Knox
County Court,
Barbourville, Ky.
August 18, and 19, 1939

At the Clerk's Office in Barbourville, Ky. says that the first court was held at the house of John Logan's on Richland Creek about eight miles from the present site of the court house. It being before the court house was built in 1804 but was a place appointed by the General Assembly. It was the 28 and 29th day of June 1801 nine year after the Commonwealth was established. A stump is still standing of an old willow tree where the first court was held.

James Garrard was Governor of Kentucky at the time the first court was held in Knox County.

James Mahan, George Brittain, John Redder, John Ballinger and Jonathan McNeil were appointed the Justices of Peace of the Court.

Alexander Goodin was elected sheriff of the court and he opened the first court of Knox County and then they proceeded to elect a clerk which happened to Richard Ballinger.

John Campbell produced a license from the Judges of the court of Appeals to practice as an attorney.

The county was laid off into four constables districts and one elected for each district.

John Ballinger was appointed by the Governor as surveyor to lay the county off into the districts.

They had court two days and adjourned until July the 28th 1801.

Knox County



Rahma Jackson
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 31, 1939
Folklore Material

Mrs Mollie Carnes
Walker, Ky.
August 25, 1939

At her home says that if a honey bee stings a person on a
artery it mean that that person will die a had and sudden
death.

Mrs Mattie Carnes
Walker, Ky.
August 25, 1939

A real country women and beleives in all old sayings says
never to plant an onion and a potatoe close togehter for
they will mix and the potatoes wont yeild a half crop. I
guess the onions will get in the potatoes eyes.

Mrs Quillie Bingham
Walker, Ky.
August 25, 1939

Says that when a person is hitching and hiking if they will
carry a butter bean in their pocket they will catch a ride
more often and easier.

Mr John Bingham
Walker, Ky.
August 25, 1939

Just after he has returned from a fishing camp says that the
worst reason he has agains t a fishing trip is that the
mosquitoes always fien the place before the fishers do.

(H)

Knox County

Rahma Jackson
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 31, 1939
Folklore Material

Mrs J.E. Baker
Scalf, Ky.
August 23, 1939

At her home up a hollow where they use the rooster for alarm clocks and the lightning bus for electric light says that if a person will swallow nine coffee grains and make a wish on the first tarpon they see they wont ever taste of proverty.

Mrs. Boss Mills
Scalf, Ky.
August 23, 1939

At her home up a hollow on the hill side where they could shoot the corn into the ground from the bottom of the hill says that if a boy or girl will eat nine acorns for nine Sunday mornings they can marry the one they want.

Mrs Victor Mills
Scalf, Ky.
August 23, 1939

At her home says that if a person wear two feathers from a peacocks tail in his shoe he or she will never be the victim of asthma.

Mrs. Jim Mills
Scalf, Ky.
August 23, 1939

At her home says that whey from soured milk will cure a sty on the eye in a short time.

(4)

Knox County

Rahma Jackson
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 31, 1939
Folklore Material

Mrs Victor Broughton
Erose, Ky.
August 24, 1939

At her home says that if a person will carry three rattlers from a rattle snake tail in his pocket they will always be lucky.

Mrs Lee Broughton
Erose, Ky. August 24, 1939

At her home up a hollow says that a sure cure for the itch and she knows they most every bodies children gets it at school is nothing but pure old sulphur and hogs lard mixed together and made a salve.

Mrs Jim Townsley
Erose, Ky.
August 24, 1939

At her home says that if a person can read the lines of a book or paper backwards as well as forwards they can become a spiritulast of hypnoist.

Mrs. John Townsley
Erose, Ky.
August 24, 1939

At her home says that flies are the sure sign of bad luck and pure old nastiness causes them.

(4)

Knox County

Rahma Jackson
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 31, 1939
Folklore Material

Josh Brannon
Indian Creek, Ky.
August 22, 1939

At his home on the side of a hill in a little two room hut but just as happy as if he was in a mansion says that if a flashlight stops burning without any warning it is a sure sign that the owner will have a long sick spell and probably will not recover.

General Cooper
Indian Creek, Ky.
August 22, 1939

At his home on a real dirt road. He has been a drunkard all his life and doesn't care who knows it says that des hee law thinks dey will find my still and stop me from making my likker and drinking it they are badly wrong fer it is a sure cure fer T.B. and I can't live without it.

Manaa Cooper
Indian Creek, Ky.
August 22, 1939

At her home on the hill side a real country woman says that if a person will crack a tick on the first Indian Arrow head that they see they will never have head lice.

(4)

Anox County

Rahma Jackson
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 31, 1939
Folklore Material

John Arthur
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 21, 1939

At his home about two mile from Flat Lick, says that this days the peoples have gone wild that they wont stop fer nothing and if he was to write a book now it would be on the traffic system of the United States and "His title would be the Light that Jailed"

Minnie Gambrel
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 21, 1939

At her home about two mile from Flat Lick, near the river says that tae we poor old country folks can't harly live and that we have to be our own doctors and that a poultice out of Shippery elm bark will cure a strain over night.

Robert Amis
Flat Lick, Ky.
August, 21, 1939

At his home near what is known as possum hollow says that it is lucky for a feller to carry a peice of steel wool f r it will help him in his success in love and business affiars.

(4)

Knox County

Rham Jackson
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 31, 1939
Folklore Material

J.W. Myricle
Trosper, Ky.
August 16, 1939

At his home on what is known as Brush Creek says that it's a road to weed any way you turn if you don't take a hand in the neighborhood affair you are accused of being a good for nothing selfish unconcerned feller and if you do try to help out you are accused of trying to run everything.

Mrs Joe Jones
Tropper, Ky.
August, 16, 1939

At her home on what is called Brush Creek up a hollow says that if a girl will drive three nails in an elm tree and make a wish she will not be an old maid.

Evelyn Wilson
Artemus, Ky.
August 16, 1939

At her home between Artemus and Brush Creek says that if a young girl plucks her eyebrows on Saturday she wishes to be married but if she does not save every hair and bury them at the door step of her lovers home she will never get her wish.

Knox County

Rahma Jackson
Flat Lick, Ky.
August 31, 1939
Folklore Material

Gillus Catron
Barbourville, Ky.
August 17, 1939

At the court house in Barbourville, Ky. says that the first marriage in Knox County was Thomas Mahan to Amy Cox on the 8th day of September 1800 by James Mahan Justice of the peace.

He also says that the first title for land was recorded on Jan. 27th 1801 and that the consideration was paid in pounds and that it was a bond more than it was a deed.

F. Marion Rust
Barbourville, Ky.
August 17, 1939

Says that the people of Knox County has something to be proud of that the first house built in Kentucky was in Knox County but until recently there was no proof as to where it was but now there is documentary proof that the site of the cabin is correct.

W. H. Main
Barbourville, Ky.
August 17, 1939

Says to get on in this tough old world a feller has got to do a lot more than just to look on.

Fourth
The ~~fourth~~ division of Knox County was, in 1820: a digest of the Act following:-

Sec. I-

"That so much of the Act entitled, "an Act for the division of Knox County", approved January 28, 1819, calling to run north from the mouth of Straight Creek to the Clay line, is hereby repealed."

Sec. II-

"That hereafter the line between Knox and Harlan counties, from the mouth of Straight Creek, shall run with the ridge that divides the waters of said creek and Stinking Creek, to the Clay county line." (4)

(4) (Acts Ky. Leg. - 1820 Ses. #66, approved December 2, 1820)

The above Act repealed a former Act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1819, creating Harlan County from a part of Knox; a digest of the Act being as follows:-

"That part of the county of Knox, contained in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at Cumberland Gap, on the Virginia state line, and running thence in a direct line to the mouth of Straight Creek; and thence a due north course to the present line of Knox County, and with the same, including all the heads of the Cumberland river; and thence with the present line of Knox County to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, known by the name of Harlan." (5)

(5) (Acts Ky. Leg. 1819- p-631)

Fourth
The fifth change in Knox County boundaries was, in 1823: a digest of the Act following:-

"That George W. Craig, of Harlan County, and Benjamin Taggle, of the county of Knox, - are hereby appointed Commissioners, whose duty it shall be - - to survey and run a line between the said counties, from the mouth of Straight Creek, a direct course to the Tennessee State line, so as to pass a point at five miles due west of the Cumberland Gap." (6)

(6) (Acts Ky. Leg. 1823: Ses. p 334) (Approved December 16th.)

5th
The sixth remarking of Knox boundaries was, in 1834: a digest of the Act following:-

"All that part of Knox County, lying in the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Horse Creek, on Lynn Camp Creek, ~~thence with the road from~~ to include McHargue's mill, on Lynn Camp Creek; thence with the road from the mill to William McHargue's Jr., to Horse Creek; thence down Horse Creek to the beginning, - is hereby added to the county of Laurel." (7)

(7) (Acts Ky. Leg. 1834 Ses. p 354) (Approved, January 24, 1834)

seventh
The seventh alteration in the Knox County line was, in 1838: a digest of the Act following:-

"That all that portion of Harlan County, west of a straight line from the mouth of Straight Creek to the Cumberland Gap, be - added to the county of Knox." (8)

(8) (Acts Ky. Leg. 1838 Ses. - p 103) (Approved, January 27, 1838)

The present boundaries of Knox County are as follows: on the north, Laurel and Clay counties, on the east and south by Bell, and on the west, by Whitley and Laurel.

General Henry Knox, in honor of whom this county received its name, was a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Boston, July 25, 1750. At the battle of Bunker Hill he served as a volunteer; and soon after undertook the difficult task of procuring from the Canadian frontier some pieces of ordnance greatly needed for the American Army. On the success of this attempt, Knox received flattering recognition from the President of the United States and from Congress, and was soon after given the command of the artillery department, with the rank of brigadier general.

I don't
think so.
I believe
this only
James H.
Gen. H.

General Knox was actively engaged in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, Germantown and Monmouth, where he displayed peculiar courage and military skill. He contributed greatly to the success of the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and in recognition of this victory he was given the rank of major-general. Afterwards appointed commander at West Point, he was given the delicate task of disbanding the Army, which service he performed with diplomacy and wisdom.

In 1785, General Knox was appointed Secretary of War, which duties he performed until the year 1794, when he retired to his estate in Maine. In 1798, when our relations with France threatened a rupture, General Knox was again given command of the United States Army. He died in 1806. General Knox was a prime favorite and personal friend of General Washington, and when the territory of this district was first given a local name, the early citizens chose the name of "Knox".

When originally formed out of Lincoln County in 1799, its territory then embraced all of what is now comprised in Bell and Harlan counties, and large portions of Whitley, Laurel and Clay. About three-fourths of Knox County is in woodland, and there are no special features of historic interest within the county, such as early stations, forts, trails or springs, such as mark other parts of the State.

Barboursville, the county-seat, and largest town in the county, was not established until 1812. Situated on the right bank of the Cumberland river, it contains the county court house and other county buildings. (I)

(I) (History of Kentucky: Collins, vol. II, p 455)

When General Knox made his long hunting trips in the Kentucky wilderness, during the closing years of the eighteenth century, the Cumberland river and the Cumberland mountains presented a region infested with savage Indians and wild beasts which only the intrepid and experienced traveller cared to hazard. There were immense trees, oak, pine, beech, ash, maple, hickory, and some walnuts, waiting for many years for the woodsman's axe and the saw-mill. The face of the country, being largely hilly and rocky and mountainous, could be only used for grazing and pasturage. But the valleys were fertile, and quickly responded to cultivation.

Box 3 File 12

The section of land in south-eastern Kentucky, including the counties of Knox, Whitley, Bell, and other counties, was secured by the United States in 1805, from the Cherokee Indians, for the benefit of Kentucky. (15)

(15) (History of Kentucky: Kerr - Connelly: vol. I, p489)
(Quoted from, Land Titles in Kentucky: Ayres, -Proceedings of Kentucky State Bar Association, 1909, p166-)

As early as 1793, there were settlements on Poplar Creek, Flat Lick and Watt's Creek, the latter in what is now Whitley County. At the house of John Logan, June 23, 1800, it being the place appointed by an Act of the Kentucky General Assembly, for holding the first court in Knox County, a commission from the peace for his Excellency, James Garrard, Governor of Kentucky, directed to James Mahan, George Brittain, John Reddick, John Ballinger and Jonathan McNeal, Gentlemen Esquires, was read; pursuant to the said Commission, James Mahan administered the oaths of office and of fidelity to Brittain, Reddick, Ballinger and McNeal. Then John Ballinger administered the oath of office to John Mahan. These were the first justices of the peace of Knox County. (16) *CHRY #*

(16) (Insert Biblio)

(Note: I have not been able as yet to discover any authority for the above paragraph in The Filson Club material or The Library, and as the writer of the Knox history gives no references at all, I have inserted his statements, with the possibility of checking on it later, or asking him to confirm it. H.P.H.)

Alexander Goodwin produced a commission from James Garrard, Governor, bearing date of October 21, 1799, appointing him sheriff of Knox County. He then took the oath of office, as the law directs. The sheriff opened the first court in Knox County, in the name of the Commonwealth. The court being constituted, they elected Richard Ballinger as clerk. Other first officers of Knox County were, John Ballinger, surveyor, George Brittain, tax assessor, and Thomas Goodin, coroner.

The court ordered the county laid off into four constable districts, and constables appointed for each. John Alsop, Isaac Comstock, John Hudson, and John Eaton, were appointed as the first constables. (17) *CHRY #*

(17) (see, 16)

On a motion for fixing the seat of justice in Knox County, James Barbour came into court in October, 1800, and offered to give the county two acres of land for a public square, and also thirty-six acres to be laid off in a town around the said square, in convenient lots and tracts to be sold. Half of the money arising from the sale of said lots, he offered to make a gift to the court for the use of the county; the other half he proposed to retain for himself. The court was to direct the laying off of the town, on his lands, at or near the mouth of Richland Creek, provided the court should fix the seat of justice at this place and establish a town thereon.

This generous offer of Mr. Barbour's the court unanimously and quickly accepted, and ordered that the seat of justice be fixed on the tract so presented. Thus, the town of Barboursville came into being.

John Logan, James Mahan, John Reddick, John Ballinger, James Johnson, Josiah Collins and Richard Ballinger were appointed commissioners to lay off the new town. A report by the said commission, with a plan of "Barboursville", was presented to the court in 1801. (18) *Entry #1*

(18) (see 16)

Barboursville, finally established in 1812, grew rapidly as the largest settlement on the county; and by 1870, had a population of 438 persons. (19) *(Knox Co. Hist. A - P10) → F. J. P.*
(19) Hist. of Ky., Collins, vol. II-p455).

The first jail in Knox county was built in 1801, by David and Thomas Dewees. This was a two-story building of hewn logs, on a solid foundation twelve feet square. The building cost \$200.00-

The first court house for Knox County was built in 1802, by Thomas Dewees, for which he was paid \$250.00- It was built according to the plan of the court, authorizing Richard Ballinger to superintend the building. Court was first held in the new temple of justice, on the third day of January, 1803, being presided over by Justices, George Brittan, John Reddick and Alexander Stewart.

*2. fel
note
attached
H.*
Until 1851 court was held by the justices or magistrates of Knox County: a majority of whom had to be present. Presently, the justices began to feel the need of a superior officer. In May, 1851, a committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the court. Silas Woodson, Samuel F. Miller and James Ballinger were named on the committee. One of the rules concerned the selection of a presiding officer, to be termed President, whose duty it should be to preserve order, take the vote on all questions, arising in the court, announce all conclusions of the court and direct the clerk to enter up all fines and make all orders passed by the court. Under this rule, James H. Poque was appointed President of the court.

2.
Beginning with 1851, the citizens of Knox County elected the county officers for the first time, and a county judge was elected to preside over county cases, instead of the justices. Prior to 1851, all county officers were recommended by the court to the Governor of the state, and appointed by him. (18) *Entry #1*

(18) (see, same as, 16)

The Cumberland river, maintaining a fall of sixty-five feet, in the thirty miles where it borders Whitley County, is deep enough for navigation of small craft, providing there were no falls, dams or other obstructions. The river is, however, used for floating timber and flat-boats in certain places. (19)

(19) -Life Among the Hills and Mountains of Kentucky: Thomas

Box 3
File 12

COHIST

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Littell: Laws of Kentucky, vols. I - II

Acts of Kentucky Legislature:

1819, 1820, 1823, 1834, 1838, 1851, 1855, 1864,
1871, 1875 -

History of Kentucky: Collins, vol. II

History of Kentucky: Kerr-Connelly, vol. I

Life Among the Hills and Mountains
of Kentucky: Thomas

(Also, - *see also, note*)

H.P.H.

S. E. - part

County, KnoxCo. Seat, BarbourvilleDESCRIPTION: Altitude, to 2,000 ft; Topography, little to mountainousSoil, (in general) some clay & clay - 16, 8, 17, 17, 17Original Timber, (varieties) Hickory, Elm, Pine, OakPercentage of county now in timber, 15%MINERALS: Extent to which county developed, coal & natural gas, oil, gas, largelyTRANSPORTATION: Rivers, (only if navigable) Cumberland, Service, Railroads, (Main line) 47 1/2, Branches, 4 3/4Bus Lines, (number) , Airfields, (location; how equipped) COMMUNICATIONS: Telegraph, (system) M. U., Office at Telephones, (system) Bell, Local system if any, No. phones in Co., , Central exchange at, Radio, Broadcasting Sta., , Listers, No. Radios in homes, , Amateur stations, (no.) HIGHWAYS: - U.S., 25 E, direction, N. S., KY., 6, 7, 10, direction E.Total Miles Highway, 44.75, Concrete, (miles) 44.75, No. lanes, Miles other surfaced roads, 91.3, Gravel, (miles) 44.5, Dirt, (Miles) AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS: Co. Agr'l Agt., , Home Dem'n Agt., Co. Farm Bureau, (membership) , 4-H Club, , Activities, F.F.A., (members) , Activities, Master Farmers, (member in Co.,) , Crop Control, Loan Agencies, , Erosion Control, (describe work of) FINANCIAL: Banks, total No., , Federal, , State, , Private, Total deposits, \$, Chamber of Commerce (or, Bd. of Trade) (Name, location) Federal Loan Agencies, , Private Finance Agencies, Co-operative Sales Organizations All
over
val.3rd Class County
allied over 50 years
28 1/2 miles

Ed College Avenue 13 1/2 miles

Box 3 File 1
 WRITERS' PROJECT COUNTY FILES, 1933 - County, - max
 LIBRARIES, (public) Yucca (2), (private) Union College, B.ville
 WELFARE, Hospitals, 1 at B., Private Hosp's, 6, Total number beds, 20 at B. -

Doctors in Co., 8, Surgeons, 3, Co. Health Service, 1, 11 time

Co. Health Staff, 1 nurse, 1 sanitarian, Co. Sanitary Measures, 1

San'y Measures of Municipalities, Barham - Water system - no sewer

Relief, (number on) 1

CHURCHES, Total No., 4 B. - (or, bldg), Denominations represented, Presb., M. E., Unit.

LODGES, (names of) Masonic B. Odd Fellows B.

Social and Cultural Organizations, Kiwanis B.

SPECIAL FEATURES, (Court Days, Market Days, Fairs, etc., - place, time) May Festival - at

Barhamville - Knoxville - June, Sept. B. Annual Fair in Park B. Oct.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, Barham, Barhamville (B. & T.) Flossy Fork

B-2, 470 - Barhamville 1893 - Flossy Fork

COUNTY HISTORY, Formed, date, 1799, out of, Yucca

Named for, Gen. Henry Knox, who was, or did, Regulatory office

Most Important Event History Co., 1

Distinguished Citizens, (dead or living) Joseph E. Green, Adm.

Silas B. Woodson - Thos. B. Thompson - Robt. M. Robison

FACTORIES, Outside of cities, (number, location, product) 1 A. L. James & Co. B. & T.

SPECIAL INFORMATION, (Such as early court house, if standing, or other historic or scenic attractions.) Woodson plantation - 1850 -

Dr. Mackay Memorial St. Park in Thos. Mackay house

in park - (Destroyed by fire) - the earliest house

(last revision) still standing in B. - [Destroyed by fire]

2/1-41) Rockart, - see Flossy Fork - Present building a replica

Lickmore Springs Summer Resort - 6 miles

N. W. Barham, B. - Adolphus B. B. - Home - F. Miller

0124

(Typed notes from Snax Co. - State -
 Snax Co. - named after James Snax - for
 Dr. Henry Snax - information. Union College
 Library, - Dr. Tye.)
 and Pitae. Wordson. member of N. S. Supreme
 Ct. - and Gov. of Missouri, respectively -
 frame building erected in 1846 -